FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HUNGARIAN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT VIENNA CSCE TALKS

LD032326 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- As security-building is a priority task in Europe, the mandate of the Stockholm Conference should be extended and talks launched on the reduction of forces and armaments in the framework of the CSCE process, Ambassador Andre Erdos, head of the Hungarian delegation to the Vienna follow-up conference, said at the Tuesday plenary session. The ambassador referred to the facts that the previous follow-up conference in Madrid had taken a clear stand for the continuation of military detente in Europe and the Warsaw Treaty member states had put forward concrete proposals on that issue in Vienna, too. The Government of Hungary wishes that the 35 countries should, with no delay, give authorization for convening the new round of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament.

Andre Erdos said that Hungary was studying in an open spirit the proposals put forward since the beginning of the conference last November for the development of cooperation between the participating states, and hoped that the other states were acting similarly, with the long-term interests of the Helsinki process kept in mind. The proposals include several identical or similar ideas.

Therefore the participants must strive for success through comparing, combining and perfecting the ideas. As to the Hungarian proposals, concerning for instance lesser known languages or industrial cooperation, we are holding talks with the delegations concerned striving for a wording that will be accepted by the conference.

Our delegation is looking forward with interest to the new proposals and is ready to examine them in a positive spirit, similarly to those who put them forward, so that the Helsinki process advance in a balanced way in all fields. In this aspect we hold it as important to survey carefully how work should continue after the Vienna follow-up conference, the Hungarian ambassador stressed.

POLISH CSCE DELEGATE ELABORATES PROPOSALS

LD040418 Warsaw PAP in English 2142 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Vienna, Feb. 3 -- During today's session of the CSCE group dealing with the principles of the CSCE and military aspects of security in Europe, the head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Slawomir Dabrowa elaborated on Poland's project of Dec. 8, 1986 on supplementing the mandate of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CSBM).

Poland suggested that the CSBM Madrid mandate be supplemented in a way making it possible for the conference to consider and undertake steps for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, on the basis of equal rights, balance and reciprocity as well as the observance of the security interests of all participating countries.

Regarding new measures of building confidence and military-strategic stability, we have, in accord with the June 11, 1986 Budapest appeal issued by the Warsaw Treaty states to all CSCE states, measures directly connected with the reduction of conventional arms. Adopting them could help reach an agreement on the disarmament issue, stressed Ambassador Dabrowa. [passage omitted]

BCP DAILY PREVIEWS ATANASOV VISIT TO USSR

AU031213 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Feb 87 p 1

[Editorial article: "Unity of Thought and Unity of Action"]

[Text] The first official visit to the USSR by Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, as leader of the Bulgarian Government is taking place at an especially important moment in the development of the two allied socialist countries and contemporary international life. In implementing the decisions of the two fraternal parties' congresses, the two peoples are inspiredly putting into effect the course of comprehensive cooperation and convergence between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. In the international arena they are guided by the uniform strategy of the world of socialism to achieve comprehensive peace and security.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov's visit is taking place in the year of the 70th Great October anniversary, which is a remarkable occasion for taking stock of the achievements of the new systems on Soviet and Bulgarian soil. Both history and modern developments clearly reflect better than ever before the transforming and renovating power of our fraternal cooperation as an objective natural law in the construction of socialism and acceleration of socioeconomic development at the present stage.

Life shows that the comprehensive and mutually coordinated application of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, and in some major areas also the application of a uniform scientific-technical policy, coordinated both with the level of the two countries' economic and scientific-technical potential and their specific development conditions, are a decisive factor in implementing our Joint Program on Economic and Scientific-Technical Development until the year 2000. The goal is to make joint efforts to solve the most important tasks of the scientific-technical revolution and quickly apply the results in production under mutually beneficial conditions.

The growing cooperation in material production will help to expand the area of intellectual communication and closeness, as well as direct relations between party organizations and labor collectives and between the working people and youth.

We are confident that this time, too, the government leaders of the two allied states will confirm our determination to struggle against the nuclear and space threat of imperialism and to fully defend socialism's ideals of a world without weapons, violence, and war.

The new Bulgarian-Soviet Government-level talks begin in Moscow today. There is no doubt that this time, too, they will take place under unity of thought, unity of action, and constructive Bulgarian-Soviet fraternity.

Atanasov in Moscow Hospital

LD031258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Summary] Moscow, 3 Feb (TANJUG) -- Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, is still in a Moscow hospital, but doctors have not yet established the exact cause of his illness. He is unofficially believed to have problems with his stomach. At the moment, it is uncertain whether Atanasov will have talks with Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, when he recovers or whether he will return home.

DOYNOV RECEIVES SWEDISH BUSINESS DELEGATION

AU031618 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] The Swedish Economic Days have opened in Sofia. They will continue until 6 February. The Swedish delegation here for the Days was received by Ognayan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council.

CHAKUROV TO HEAD NEW ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

AU301951 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Sofia, January 30 (BTA) -- The Association for Transport, Agricultural, and Building Equipment was founded in Sofia today. The meeting marking the establishment of the association was attended by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council. Mr Toncho Chakurov was elected president of the new association.

The new enterprise will elaborate unified development, technological, investment and marketing policies and will cater for the restructuring of the production of building, agricultural and transport equipment in tune with the latest achievements of techno-scientific progress.

CC SECRETARIAT VIEWS IMPROVED FERRY LINE TO USSR

AU022118 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Our report of the news for the day begins with an announcement just received from the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency of a decision of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat concerning further improving the work and raising the efficiency of the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat complex.

The decision points out that the critical materials published in the newspapers PRAVDA and RABOTNICHESKO DELO correctly reflect the state of affairs and touch on important aspects of this unique installation's activitiy. During the past years of operation of the ferryboat complex, which plays an important role in the implementation of Bulgarian-Soviet economic relations, the fraternal collectives of specialists have achieved high successes. Taken overall, however, what has been realized does not conform to the design parameters and the existing possibilities. Considerable reserves exist for increasing the flow of goods and raising the integrated efficiency of the installation's operation.

The reasons for these shortcomings, the decision points out, are rooted in the departmental approach, complacency, and self-satisfaction. Clear, concrete critical comments have been addressed to the Ministry of Transportation and the other relevant organs and organizations.

The new, higher stage in the development of cooperation and comprehensive convergence between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, as well as the concrete decisions of the BCP and CPSU for the accelerated development of the two countries' national economic complexes, require qualitatively new organization for further improving the activity of the ferryboat line for it to achieve even more efficient servicing of the foreign trade goods exchange.

In this connection, the BCP Central Committee Secretariat instructs the State Planning Commission, the Economic Council under the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Trade, the Bulgarian State Railways Trust, and the Water Transportation Trust to map out concrete measures, to be drawn up together with the competent organs on the Soviet side, to raise the transportation cooperation to a qualitatively new level.

LABOR DAILY DEMANDS BETTER WORK CLOTHES

AU021425 [Editorial Report] Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 30 January carries on pages one and two a 2,400-word article signed "TRUD" and entitled "The Working People Can Wait No Longer -- The Problem of Work Clothes, Work Footwear, and Personal Safety Equipment Must At Last Be Resolved." The article is addressed "To the Attention of the Economic Council under the Council of Ministers and the State Planning Commission."

The article begins by reviewing the history of the long-standing problem, noting that "as far back as the Ninth Bulgarian Trade Union Congress it was unequivocally declared that the situation with work clothes was intolerable" and that the problem had been widely discussed in TRUD over a 6-month period under the rubric "The Naked Truth About Work Clothes." The article notes that Decree No 26 of the Council of Ministers and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, issued in the summer of 1983, was aimed at resolving the problems in production of work clothes, but it "began not to be implemented directly after its publication." Several examples are given of individual workers from different enterprises who have not been issued with the special or outdoor work clothes to which they were entitled under the law. The article claims that the clothing enterprises, such as the Rila and Zora Economic Trusts, that were supposed to concentrate on production of work clothes under the above decree failed to modify their production because of the lack of economic incentive. The failure to deal with the problem to date is attributed in the article to a lack of a single responsible coordinating body to organize production to meet the workers' needs.

The problem with the supply of working clothes, states the article, is repeated in the supply of work footwear. It is pointed out that the only specialized work footwear plant in Bulgaria, the Kosta Petrov enterprise in Stanke Dimitrov, has an annual production capacity of 880,000 pairs, while the estimated annual demand by the workers is 2,900,000 pairs. The article proposes the following five measures for resolving the problem:

1. A coordinator should be appointed to organize clothing and footwear production, such as the Ministry of Trade, with its activities monitored by the trade unions.
2. "At the moment contracts have not been concluded for state orders for about 1,600,000 work overalls due to the lack of 7 million meters of material." The Economic Council should direct the manufacturers to make this material available.
3. "The necessary enterprises should be added to the Zora Economic Trust," which should be converted "to become a powerful producer of all types of work clothes."
4. "The construction of the Kosta Dimitrov footwear plant should be included in the list of projects of national importance," and the further extension of the works should be entrusted to the Construction Troops, while this year's requirements for special footwear should be met by imports.
5. "Strong economic incentives should be provided for the production of work clothes and footwear," and the profits tax on such production should be cut by 20-25 percent.

The article concludes that "new political thinking is not only necessary in overcoming global conflicts between peoples, but is also obligatory in solving internal social problems. There is no longer any time for empty oratory, formalism, and bureaucratic attitudes." "We expect to give publicity to further actions in the pages of TRUD."

EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN SPILLS OIL INTO RIVER

LD031831 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] A breakdown of heating equipment in the Uran mining enterprise in the area from Hamr to Ceska Lipa caused the escape of light heating oil into the Ploucnice River early this morning.

The emergency staff, consisting of specialists and officials of national committees, is leading the work on reducing the consequences and damage. Six underwater walls are being built on the section of the Ploucnice River from Hamr to Ceska Lipa. Chemical neutralization and drawing off the oil are also under way. The light heating oil, of which, according to preliminary estimates, 4 tonnes escaped, spread as far as Mimon, which is 8 km away.

The national committee in Ceska Lipa reports that drinking water is not in jeopardy.

The causes of the break down are under investigation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ADMONISHES SWEDISH ENVOY

LD031621 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1545 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] The Swedish ambassador to Czechoslovakia has been summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Prague to receive a verbal admonition. The Czechoslovak Government criticized the speech made by Pierre Schori, under secretary of state [for foreign affairs], last week, commemorating the 10th anniversary this year of the opposition movement Charter 77.

POLICE STOP DISSIDENTS FROM MEETING WHITEHEAD

AU031211 Paris AFP in English 1207 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Prague, Feb 3 (AFP) -- U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead met here Tuesday with members of the dissident Charter 77 movement to discuss human rights, but Czech police prevented four dissidents from attending the meeting, informed sources said here.

Charter 77 spokesmen Libuse Silhanova and Jan Litomisky, Czech philosopher Radim Palous and a former spokesman for the group, Anna Sabatova, outlined about a dozen "particularly serious" humanitarian cases to Mr. Whitehead, the sources said.

The cases included ecologist Jiri Wolf, Protestant priest Jan Dus and militant Roman Catholic Frantisek Adamik, who are all currently in detention.

Police stopped four Charter 77 members -- playwright Vaclav Havel, another spokesman Josef Vohryzek, Vaclav Benda and Martin Palous -- from going to the meeting with Mr. Whitehead, the sources said.

Since Mr. Whitehead arrived in Prague on Saturday for an official visit, about a dozen Czechoslovak dissidents have been under police surveillance.

The deputy secretary of state met Monday with Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and the Communist Party number two, Vasil Bilak.

Mr. Whitehead was also to meet the Bohemian Primate Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek before leaving Prague later Tuesday for Sofia, the last stage of a tour of East-bloc countries. He has already visited Poland.

Whitehead Seen Off

LD032309 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Prague Feb 3 (CTK) -- U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia today and left for Bulgaria.

The guest was seen off at the airport by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Roman Narozny.

During his visit to Czechoslovakia, where he arrived on Saturday, John Whitehead discussed relations between Czechoslovakia and the United States and international issues with Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

PRAGUE NOTES IMPORTANCE OF SHEVARDNADZE VISIT

LD031228 Prague International Service in Slovak 2230 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Commentary by Vaclav Kvasnicka]

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is expected to visit Czechoslovakia in the near future. A commentary by Vaclav Kvasnicka views the significance of this event:

[Kvasnicka] It could seem at first glance that this is a routine matter: The foreign ministers of the two countries have met several times in last year alone -- their last meeting was in December in Moscow. Despite this, the forthcoming visit by the Soviet foreign minister to Prague is, in many respects, without precedent because it is taking place shortly after the session of the CPSU Central Committee. So, Eduard Shevardnadze will be the first high-ranking representative of the Soviet Union able to underline the broader foreign-political importance of this session.

Czechoslovak citizens follow with exceptional interest the changes in Soviet society and the new ideas and proposals, which are for us -- to use the words of the highest Czechoslovak representative Gustav Husak -- an inspiring force. It is, therefore, logical that these moments will stress the topical character of the Czechoslovak-Soviet dialogue and will become an important part of the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations. But more topical than bilateral relations will be the foreign-political problems on the agenda of Eduard Shevardnadze's talks in Prague. The talks will be held at a time when the Vienna meeting of signatories to the Final Act from 35 countries has moved to its second stage and at a time when, despite the hopes sparked by the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, the international situation is not getting any better -- on the contrary, it is getting worse because of Washington's militarist course, and it will receive yet another blow from another American nuclear blast.

Czechoslovakia was one of the first countries to welcome the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev in January last year for the liquidation of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and which then supported Mikhail Gorbachev's approach in Reykjavik. The several-times extended unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear blasts has met with full support in Czechoslovakia. On the other hand, the Soviet Union responded favorably to the joint initiative of the CPCZ, the SED, and the West German Social Democrats for the creation of chemical-weapons-free zones in central Europe.

The importance of the forthcoming talks between the Czechoslovak and the Soviet ministers of foreign affairs is also underlined by the fact that at the same time a whole number of international talks and conferences which concern the disarmament issue will be held. During the last meeting in December last year in Moscow, the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries spoke in favor of opening an all-European dialogue on a considerable reduction of conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals, and expressed their disappointment that the North Atlantic pact still avoids contacts with the Warsaw Pact, between the commanders in chief of the armed forces and the general secretaries of the two military-political groups.

There is, therefore, no doubt that the whole complex of questions concerning disarmament will be in the forefront of Eduard Shevardnadze's talks in Prague. Thus, the visit, by its importance, will exceed the framework of bilateral relations and will become an important link in the deepening coordination of the joint approach of socialist countries on the foreign-political scene.

EDITORIAL HAILS GORBACHEV'S 27 JAN SPEECH

AU031436 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jan 87 p 1

[Editorial: "CPSU's Inspiring Example"]

[Text] The speech delivered by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at the CPSU Central Committee session on Tuesday [27 January], which dealt with the restructuring of the life of Soviet society and the party's cadre policy, has encountered enormous and sincere interest.

Czechoslovak Communists and other citizens of our republic are following with deep interest the important changes that are taking place in life of the Soviet Union and studying the new ideas and initiatives which, to quote Comrade Gustav Husak, represent an inspiring force for us.

Our party has unambiguously professed allegiance to the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress, to the CPSU's program, and to the CPSU's principled and innovative approach to the issues of the present chaotic world, as well as to the topical issues of the present socialist society. The attention devoted by our public to domestic-political developments in the Soviet Union is primarily motivated by the traditional effort to learn from well-tested Soviet experience. The knowledge acquired by our Soviet friends is an invaluable source of instruction for us; in many respects it strengthens the certainty of our orientation and our own practical steps -- those which we are taking now, or those which we intend to take and must take in the interests of the further dynamic development of our society.

This was again recalled at the session of the statewide aktiv on ensuring the conclusions of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Session on Tuesday [27 January] (to which we revert today with Comrade Lubomir Strougal's speech.) [paragraph continues]

The aktiv dealt with the topical issues of gradually implementing the directive of the 17th CPCZ Congress, and particularly with preparations for the reconstruction of our economic mechanism, which will undoubtedly affect all spheres of our social life.

At its current session, less than 1 year after its 27th congress, the CPSU analyzed the past and the results achieved; it formulated further, very specific steps for implementing the program of acceleration and restructuring, and it fixed its eyes far into the future; it also encompassed all the essential elements of the reform as formulated by the congress and anchored in the CPSU Program.

The CPSU Central Commitee session completely affirmed the line of the 27th congress and dealt in the spirit of its conclusions with the specific trends of the changes in the Soviet political systems which have been embarked upon. Purposefulness, consistency, adherence to principles, exemplary creative courage -- these attributes characterize the CPSU Central Committee session. At the current CPSU Central Committee session the Soviet Communists are providing an example of the creative development of Leninism under the conditions of the current era, as provided for at the 27th congress, they are providing an example of the unity of word and deed, which has become binding for the policy of the party and the Soviet state. Leninism in action -- this is how one could perhaps briefly characterize the course of the CPSU leadership.

Shortly before the CPSU Central Committee session, the Soviet PRAVDA published and editorial entitled "More Socialism" (23 January). In the editorial it stated that the present restructuring essentially corresponds to Lenin's legacy. Regardless of which task of the 27th congress we appraise, the aim of every one of them is clear: More socialism!

Comrade Gorbachev's speech provides a quite intelligible idea of the meaning of "more socialism." The speech again characterizes the aim of the changes as represented by the restructuring.

What is restructuring concerned with?

As stressed by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, restructuring means a resolute overcoming of stagnation processes, the removal of obstacles which are hampering progress, and the creation of a reliable and effective mechanism which will speed up the economic and social development of Soviet society. The main aim of this strategy is to combine the results of the scientific-technical revolution with a planned economy and to fully release the total potential of socialism. What this means is to rely on the creative work of the masses, to comprehensively develop democracy and socialist self-administration, to encourage initiative and creativity, to consolidate discipline and order, to expand the supply of information to the public, to extend criticism and self-criticism to all spheres of the life, and to enhance respect for values and raise man's dignity.

The CPSU Central Committee devoted extraordinary attention to the issue of vitally linking socialism and democracy -- in the spirit of V.I. Lenin's doctrine and his understanding of the highest democratism of the socialist system; one where man feels that he is master and creator. "We must keep in step with life, we must give total freedom of creative work to the people's masses," Lenin said. [paragraph continues]

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev mentioned this problem, saying: "We can make progress in production, science, technology, culture and spheres of social life, solely by consistently developing the democratic forms that are typical of socialism and by expanding self-administration. This is the only road that ensures conscious discipline. Restructuring itself is only possible through democracy, and thanks to democracy. This is the only way to open up scope for the most powerful creative force of socialism -- free work and free thinking in a free country."

All the measures, all the steps are bringing the Soviet society closer to the goal of revolutionary transformations, even though this path will not be easy. And the goal has been formulated quite clearly: to provide socialism with the most modern forms of social organization and to make maximum use of the humanitarian nature of the socialist system in all its decisive aspects --humanitarian, sociopolitical, and moral.

The CPSU Central Committee formulates, in a clear and principled manner, such as issues as the moral profile of communists and of citizens; the essential need for unity of word and deed as the expression of political sincerity and responsibility; the example set by communists and, generally, the strengthening of socialist morality, which every citizen must adopt, or rather, according to which he should live his life. This applies in particular to communists, and above all to every executive regardless of his function. The Central Committee consistently deals with the fight against formalism in political life, which also means in the election system, and so forth. With respect to criticism and self-criticism, it was said again that they were becoming steadily more important in the current period , in which new approaches are being asserted in sociopolitical life and in the spiritual sphere. Man's attitude to criticism is an important criterion in his approach to all the new things that are happening in Soviet society.

Comrade Gorbachev recalled that the CPSU Central Committee must serve as an example of how to implement Leninist ideas, principles, and methods in work. It is the CPSU Central Committee that is purposefully, and energetically directing the entire process of current changes. It is a process which proceeds from top to bottom. The Central Committee sees the guarantee of this process being carried out as a process combining a sense of responsibility for both the present and the future -- above all because the party and the people in the country share a uniform will and a joint course of action.

The CPSU Central Committee session devoted extraordinary attention to the party's cadre policy. With respect to this policy, it was said that the main issue is not merely to improve the organization of cadre work, but also to work out a cadre policy that would consistently ensure the program of the 27th congress, since only such a broad approach will make with the cadres help to bring about deep, and essentially revolutionary, changes.

The example set by the CPSU's theoretical and practical activity lies in the fact that it has embarked on an enormous struggle in a principled, courageous, and uncompromising way. It has analyzed the current domestic and international situation consistently and comprehensively and adopted measures that can decisively strengthen the positions of socialism not only in the Soviet Union but also throughout the world.

FORMER CPCZ OFFICIAL ASSESSES USSR REFORM

PM040846 [Editorial Report] Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 1-2 February carries on page 13 a 2,300-word Andrea Tarquini interview with former CPCZ Secretariat member Zdenek Mlynar in Vienna on the reforms announced in the USSR.

Mlynar stresses that "this is the first time that the USSR's recent past has been subjected to such a thorough and severe critique." According to Mlynar, whereas before the recent CPSU plenum "the reform was directed from above," "now the impetus from below becomes indispensable to the reform's success."

With regard to internal opposition to Gorbachev's plans, he says that for him "the toughest struggle is only just beginning." According to Mlynar "there is no comprehensive blueprint for Soviet reform" and the inevitable delay in formulating one could mean that when it does emerge, it could prove "obsolete because of its excessively long gestation period." Mylnar believes that Gorbachev intends to use arms accords and detente for the sake of "a reconciliation with the world, a change in the USSR's image from that of the aggressive military power of the Brezhnev era to that of a modern country genuinely anxious for peace."

GERLE CONTINUES WORKING VISIT IN USSR

LD040058 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Federal Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle today continued his working visit to the USSR. Our correspondent reports on the contents of today's talks:

Comrade Gerle today met Yiriy Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Attention was focused on further cooperation in the electrical engineering industry and above all in consumer technology. Comrade Gerle had talks with Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, about questions connected with restructuring of the economic mechanism in the two countries, and above all the problems of the extent of independence for enterprises and the forging of efficient links between foreign trade and production.

This evening Ladislav Gerle had talks with Boris Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, about the progress of investment projects in developing the fuel and power complex in the USSR, and the building of the Progress gas pipeline and the complex of projects in Karachaganak. They also discussed topical questions regarding deliveries of fuels and power this winter.

The most important observation I made during the talks was that the solution of topical problems of cooperation is being shifted more and more on the level of enterprises and appropriate departments. Most of the time today was taken up by questions of long-term and conceptual cooperation of the two states.

Further on Visit to USSR

For reportage on Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle's talks in Moscow on cooperation in engineering with the USSR, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 4 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

HUSAK RECEIVES ENVOY TO USSR, DISCUSSES RELATIONS

LD040034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Miroslav Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador in the USSR, and discussed with him some topical issues of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

Comrade Gustav Husak received the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassadors: Miroslav Kapoun, ambassador to Vietnamese Socialist Republic, and Jaroslav Richter, ambassador to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, prior to taking up their diplomatic offices.

STROUGAL, OTHERS RECEIVE UK'S RENTON 3 FEB

LD040030 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Prague Feb 3 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Timothy Renton.

Lubomir Strougal expressed the conviction that the visit will contribute towards further extension of political, economic and cultural contacts between Czechoslovakia and Great Britain.

After exchanging views on some international topics and on questions concerning human rights, the two representatives dealt in detail with the possibilities to use more effective forms of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.

Timothy Renton, who arrived here for an official visit on Sunday, was received later in the day by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak.

They discussed the present international situation, particularly the current talks on disarmament and on the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. Also discussed were the possibilities to further promote relations between the two countries.

The British guest also met today with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. The two officials evaluated the level of Czechoslovak-British relations and called for their further extension. They also discussed some topical issues of the present situation.

Talks were held today also between Timothy Renton and Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes.

DAILY INTERVIEWS SOUTH AFRICAN CP'S SLOVO

AU040943 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jan 87 p 7

[Interview with Joe Slovo, general secretary of the South African Communist Party, by RUDE PRAVO's Pavel Kryl: "The Majority's Right to Self-Determination Is Inalienable" -- in Prague "recently"; initial paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Excerpts] Joe Slovo, general secretary of the South African Communist Party [SACP] paid a visit to Czechoslovakia recently. On that occasion he gave an interview to RUDE PRAVO.

[Kryl] Comrade General Secretary, could you concisely assess the current domestic political situation in the Republic of South Africa?

[Slovo] The racist regime is undergoing a profound crisis at present. The racists have not succeeded in breaking the resistance of the popular masses against apartheid either by brutal terror or by intriguing with the so-called constitutional reforms, by means of which they would like to preserve their rule in the country. Not only have they not won support for the reforms, but they have spurred the oppressed to even more resolute resistance. An ever increasing number of Botha's allies abroad are losing faith in his ability to find a way out of the current situation. [passage omitted]

[Kryl] How does the oppressed majority react to the increasing brutality?

[Slovo] Our people are prepared for the struggle against apartheid better than ever. Next to the African National Congress (ANC), other organizations for the elimination of apartheid have also come into being -- for example the United Democratic Front (UDF), which is the umbrella organization for some 700 various groups of organizations. It represents 2 million people altogether. Also the COSATU trade union was founded. Last year, it demonstrated its strength by organizing a number of strikes. On 1 May, 2 million people took part in a general strike for the support of democratic demands. It is precisely the increasing number of our people being organized which makes it impossible for the racists to suppress the national liberation movement, and this despite the fact that in the course of the state of emergency some 20,000 midlevel and high-level cadres were arrested and jailed. Even though big protest demonstrations in the streets are still important, in my view in the future we will put stress rather on well-considred and well-prepared actions by illegal groups of the resistance movement. We must not forget that the racists, in addition to terror, are resorting to various political manuvers. They want to provoke conflicts among the blacks, are supporting the establishment of paramilitary terrorist gangs, and are enticing demoralized elements into their services. They are spreading rumors about conflicts between those they call communists and nationalists.

[Kryl] Please could you describe the relationship between the SACP and the ANC. In what way do they differ?

[Slovo] Regarding the immediate objective of our struggle, which is the elimination of apartheid, we are absolutely of the same opinion. We want to carry out a national democratic revolution together. The SACP represents the interests of the workers class and is of the opinion that a genuine liberation cannot be accomplished without social liberation. In the long-term, we will strive for the establishment of socialism in South Africa. In the present stage, the important thing is to assert the ideas of socialism and acquaint the working people with them.

Regarding the ANC, we consider it to be a sort of parliament, which at present represents the interests not only of the workers class, but of all components of the national liberation movement. We think it is correct that the ANC is at the head of our struggle for freedom. However, at the same time it is important that the working class preserves its independence and integrity. [passage omitted]

[Kryl] What prospects do you think there are for a peaceful settlement in South Africa?

[Slovo] In principle, the national liberation movement does not reject negotiations with the racist regime. However, we demand the fulfillment of minimum demands, such as an end to the armed occupation of black districts and towns, the release of Nelson Mandela, and the creation of a favorable atmosphere for talks. The subject of negotiations can be human rights, the right of nations to culture, language, and the like. However, the thing we do not intend to discuss is the inalienable right of the black majority to rule its own country.

[Kryl] Thank you for the interview.

The SACP delegation, led by Joe Slovo, ended its official visit in the CSSR on Friday [30 January].

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO BURMA -- Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has appointed Jaroslav Richter as Czechoslavak ambassador to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. At the same time, he decided to recall Josef Bozek from this post. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 26 Jan 87 LD]

CTK-PAP PROTOCOL -- Prague Jan 26 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium alternate member and Central Committee secretary Jan Fojtik received today Bogdan Jachacz, chairman of the Polish news agency PAP. They discussed cooperation between PAP and the Czechoslovak news agency CTK, and stressed the need to deepen mutual information about the life and work of the Czechoslovak and Polish people and results in the implementation of the conclusions of the congresses of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party. Also today, CTK director general Otakar Svercina and Bogdan Jachacz signed the 1987-1988 protocol on cooperation between the two agencies. The protocol provides for a broad exchange of news and publicity items between CTK and PAP and their intensified mutual information about important political events in their countries, the development of higher forms of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and direct contacts between Czechoslovak and Polish enterprises. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1857 GMT 26 Jan 87 LD]

JAPANESE BANKER VISITS -- Prague Jan 26 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments [Jaromir Obzina] received today a delegaiton of the Export-Import Bank of Japan, led by its executive director Hiro Kinoshita. They discussed possibilities of the further development of Czechoslovak-Japanese commercial and technical cooperation in the coming period. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 26 Jan LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO BERLIN

Received by Stoph

LD031424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1238 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Feb (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today. During the meeting, the two sides stated with satisfaction that fraternal relations between the GDR and the USSR are developing well, in accordance with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and of the 27th CPSU Congress. They stressed the significant impetus arising from the agreements between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev on cooperation between the national economies of the two countries. The interweaving of a number of branches of the GDR's national economy with those of the USSR is being effected at a high level. On the basis of the long-term program for the development of cooperation in science, technology, and production, the GDR and the USSR are jointly tackling great plans for the future. The single-minded realization of more than 100 government and ministry agreements between the GDR and the USSR on the development and application of key technologies and the most modern products also serves to fulfill the complex program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA member-states.

Willi Stoph and Eduard Shevardnadze regarded as an important contribution to the development of economic relations the conclusion of agreements on the development of direct relation between companies, enterprises, and organizations of the GDR and their partners in the USSR, as well as the formation of joint teams of specialists. The realization of these agreements is the subject of active work. The protocol on mutual supplies of goods and services in 1987 provides for futher dynamic growth of trade between the two countries in accordance with the long-term trade agreement for 1986-90.

Willi Stoph expressed the GDR's full support for the far-reaching disarmament proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev at Reykjavik, which show the way toward prevention of a nuclear inferno and encourage all forces of reason and realism. The chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed that the GDR will single-mindedly continue its course of peace and for dialogue and cooperation.

Taking part in the discussion, which passed in a friendly atmosphere and in total unanimity, was GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Also present were the ambassadors of the two states, Gerd Koenig and Vyacheslav Kochemasov.

Meets With Fischer

LD031735 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Feb (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze continued their official talks today in a cordial atmosphere of complete understanding. Both foreign ministers stressed that the steady deepening and purposeful intensification of GDR-USSR cooperation in all fields continues to be a crucial contribution to solving the demanding tasks of socialist construction in both countries and to the further strengthening of the socialist community. [paragraph continues]

The firm and unshakable fighting alliance between the SED and CPSU, founded on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is the tested guarantee for the continued successful cooperation of the GDR and USSR, the ministers said.

Dealing with international issues, they emphasized that safeguarding peace and averting the danger of a nuclear inferno have become the vital questions for mankind. The socialist policy of peace, the far-reaching initiatives and constructive proposals of the USSR, GDR, and other socialist states have given an impetus to the struggle of peace forces worldwide for disarmament and detente and the improvement of international relations. They have helped to preserve world peace. Both states will continue to do all they can to achieve the desirable and rewarding goal of securing a peaceful life for all peoples. The possibility shown by Reykjavik must become a reality.

The foreign ministers referred to the necessity and usefulness of political dialogue, which must pave the way to more understanding and trust, and ultimately to the solution of the complicated questions of preventing the arms race on earth and its spread to outer space. They agreed that the world needs not more weapons, but more understanding. The socialist community states have acted in this spirit, fully aware of their responsibility, and will continue to do so.

Meets GDR Journalists

LD032012 East Berlin ADN International Service on German 1735 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Feb (ADN) -- This afternoon in Berlin Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, answered questions posed by GDR journalists.

Asked to assess the results of his official friendly visit to the GDR, he replied: If you permit, I will put my answer in broader terms because our current meetings and talks in Berlin should, in my view, be seen in the context of a number of important recent tendencies and events.

If you take the international agenda, it undeniably includes problems that are at the center of mankind's interest. He referred to a world without nuclear weapons, a comprehensive system of international security, the principles of freedom from force, as well as radical measures of disarmament. This set of problems has literally entered the political debate during the past year, he said. Today it was regarded not as a sentimental dream or a utopian idea but as a reality that can be achieved.

Eduard Shevardnadze turned to the situation in the socialist community and said that it was experiencing an upsurge. This was confirmed by our impression of our stay in the GDR, he said.

We are pleased at the success and achievements of the working people of the GDR, he said. After eliminating the terrible ruins of World War II, the fraternal SED led the building of a state that has reached a high level of development. The challenge of the age was met without delay by the necessary response. We satisfied ourselves that the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress are being implemented. On the basis of these resolutions economic and structural-technological [struturell-technologische] advances are taking place. Living standards are being raised.

In this connection, the Soviet foreign minister said that the community of the socialist states is not just an alliance linked by shared political and ideological principles; it represents a pooling of multiple national experiences, original solutions, extraordinary projects, and plans pointing to the future. It is flexible and dynamic in its domestic and foreign policy. It is sensitive to the spirit of the age, he said. He added: All this is our common international wealth, which must be preserved.

He dealt with the recent plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and said that the profound transformation of all areas of production of Soviet society, proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, was entering a new stage that touched every citizen. The steady extension and deepening of the process of democratization in every area inevitably enlarges the creative potential of socialism.

The negotiations in Berlin, he continued, received a most powerful and inspiring impetus from the meetings of the leaders of our countries. Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker have enriched the major aspects of our cooperation with new ideas by developing them in accordance with the demands of the time and the lofty and agreed horizons we are moving toward. During his visit there was enough to talk about. The agenda would have been hard to cope with if such an active mechanism of mutual consultations had not been operative recently.

He added that he was much impressed by his talk with Erich Honecker. The assessment of international events had been highly detailed, profound, and constructive. Our exchange of views permitted us to define more precisely the current priorities and to set points of emphasis in bilateral and international affairs. With Willi Stoph he had discussed concrete aspects of relations in the most important fields. He was convinced that this talk will also be of great practical benefit.

In the sphere of foreign policy, so many questions had amassed that he and Oskar Fischer regretted not having had more time. Owing to the full agreement between them, however, this lack of time was not particularly noticeable.

Asked about the prospects for the realization of the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik with respect to freeing the world of nuclear weapons, the Soviet foreign minister replied that he has not the slightest doubt that they can be realized. After all, it was precisely in Reykjavik that the practical side of the program for a world without nuclear weapons was outlined to world public opinion in concrete terms. The door began, figuratively speaking, to open, but just before it was open all the way, the matter of SDI ultimately made it spring back.

Even so, the door is not closed, he emphasized, and in his view a solution is possible. We are ready to continue to steadfastly work together also with the present U.S. Administration in this respect. I would like to stress, however, that we continue to proceed on the basis that an agreement is only possible as a package, and on the basis of the package of compromises laid on the table during the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. In this I would like to mention that some new elements have emerged in the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. In line with our initiative, the level of the delegations was raised, a more rational method of conducting negotiations is being used, and initial ideas for a joint formulation of the basis of possible agreements are being considered. More intensive negotiations have come about as a result.

The Soviet Union continues to do everything in its power to achieve mutually acceptable compromise solutions. The whole world knows our far-reaching proposals, which are aimed at achieving this goal. We are still prepared to find such solutions on the basis of Reykjavik. Thus everything now depends on our negotiating partners.

The Soviet foreign minister underlined the need to bring about a speedy halt to nuclear testing even though the United States has not followed the Soviet example of extending its unilateral moratorium several times. He said with regard to this: Quite frankly, it seems to me that nearly all the possibilities open to our side have been exhausted. If the United States continues its nuclear tests then we can no longer distance ourselves from nuclear explosions without risk to our security, and thus at the same time the security of the socialist community.

Here I can only repeat what has been said several times: The Soviet Union has not been conducting tests for 1 and 1/2 years, and it is prepared to carry on not conducting any if the U.S. side also halts its test program. But as you know, the U.S. wants to undertake a new nuclear test soon.

The decision soon to be made in Washington will say much to world public opinion and to the Americans themselves, about the people who determine present-day policy in the United States. It remains to be hoped that it is understood, or will be understood in the White House, that this is not a routine decision, but a decision of vital importance for the future of all countries and peoples that is at stake here.

In this question, no arguments whatsoever from the U.S. side -- moral, political, or military-technological -- are sound. The claims that the USSR is not testing nuclear weapons because it has already concluded its test cycle are devoid of any foundation. Defense is based on planning and if planning is 'switched off' for longer than 500 days, this goes to show that political decision overrides military considerations. We have been waiting for 1 and 1/2 years and are ready for any form of monitoring including the installation of devices on our testing grounds and on-site inspection. But the partners are continuing their explosions ceaselessly.

Genuine progress in this question, which is of exceeding importance for mankind's future, can be achieved only if the U.S. side shows an equal interest.

The Soviet foreign minister was asked about his visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and his assessment of the policy of national reconciliation inaugurated by its government. He replied that the policy of national reconciliation is doubtless a patriotic policy, which serves the interests of its people and is in accord with its hopes. That is an accommodating and sensible step.

The USSR regarded as eminently courageous and responsible the cease-fire proposal and the related DRA initiatives, such as the proposal for opening an all-Afghan political dialogue and forming a government of national unity. It was dictated by true concern for the fate of the people and the future of the country. The Afghan leadership asked the USSR to retain Soviet troops in Afghanistan until an agreement on a political settlement comes into force, a settlement which it wishes to conclude with Pakistan in the near future with the assistance of the UN secretary general's special representative.

We, for our part, said that we want to withdraw our troop contingent from Afghanistan within the shortest possible period, he continued. We are in complete accord with the Afghan leadership on this matter.

The minister pointed out that, since the proclamation of the policy of national reconciliation, the counterrevolutionaries have perpetrated more than 500 raids on military and civilian targets in all provinces, most of these taking place after the cease-fire proclaimed by the DRA Government.

He believes that there is only one conclusion: The enemies of the Afghan people do not want peace and seek to sabotage the policy of national reconciliation. They are using every means, including the most inhuman, but the policy of national reconciliation is having an impact and no usurpers can diminish it.

In spite of the tragedy, a strong movement for peace is developing in Afghanistan. Negotiations are being conducted with the leaders of many armed groupings.

This process will continue, he stressed. According to observations and impressions of my recent visit to Afghanistan, the Afghan people are firmly convinced that they will have a better future. They know that the Soviet Union will never desert its Afghan friends. We have suported them so far. We are supporting them now and will continue to do so.

In conclusion, the Soviet foreign minister replied to a question about a possible new USSR-U.S. summit meeting. He said that the Soviet Union firmly believes that one must not regress to the position prior to the Reykjavik results. Unfortunately, the U.S. Administration has adopted the opposite attitude. If the current Geneva negotiations produce concrete results there could be another meeting. Otherwise, it would be pointless to hold another summit meeting, wherever it is to take place. He added that the Soviet Union is prepared to work with the current U.S. Administration even though its term in the White House is limited. Many things are changing in the world. In his view it is extremely important, indeed crucial, that world public opinion makes itself felt increasingly strongly. The overwhelming majority of UN states, including U.S. allies, are in favor of nuclear disarmament and favor a peaceful outer space. He has no doubts that this process in the international arena will achieve a new quality.

Fischer Hosts Dinner

LD032015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1856 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Feb (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, the GDR minister for foreign affairs, and his wife gave a dinner in Berlin on Tuesday evening in honor of Eduard Shevardnadze, the USSR minister of foreign affairs and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and his wife. Both men proposed toasts in which they noted with satisfaction that the fraternal ties between the SED and CPSU, the GDR and USSR, are firmer than ever.

Present at the dinner in the Palais unter den Linden were members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Guenter Kleiber, Egon Krenz and Erich Mueckenberger; deputy chairmen of the Council of State Manfred Gerlach and Ernst Mecklenburg; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Hans Reichelt and Herbert Weiz; other members of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers including Erhard Krack, mayor of Berlin, and Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee, and other personages from both countries including the GDR and USSR Ambassadors Gerd Koenig and Vyacheslav Kochemasov.

Fischer Offers Toast

LD032042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1920 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Feb (ADN) -- The text of Oskar Fischer's toast at the dinner for Eduard Shevardnadze is as follows:

It is with great pleasure that I most cordially welcome you once again. We welcome you, Eduard Amrovsyevich, as an outstanding representative of the first socialist worker-peasant state, created 70 years ago as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution, with whom the GDR is working shoulder to shoulder to strengthen socialism and safeguard peace.

It is our sincere wish that your official friendly visit as USSR Foreign Minister will proceed for you and your comrades as pleasantly and eventfully as it has been productive -- and the conversations here confirm that. We see the meeting with you as a confirmation of the unshakable fighting fellowship of our two Marxist-Leninist parties and states for which Thaelmann and Lenin strove. Our advance in the all-round development of our relations is based on the resolutions of our party congresses. The far-reaching agreements reached last year by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are being filled with life by purposeful joint action.

Above all the implementation of the long-term program of cooperation in science, technology and industry for the period up to 2000 is contributing to a manifest strengthening of our states and of socialism. We are aware of the magnitude of the tasks to be solved. As we tackle and master them purposefully, our fraternal alliance will carry increasing weight in the advance of socialism and in preserving security and life on our continent. Comrade Erich Honecker told the third meeting of the SED Central Committee: "A strong socialism spells secure peace."

The good results in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the performance of our working people in socialist competition confirm us in the conviction that we shall succeed. Our optimism is equally based on the success achieved by the CPSU along the course of the 27th congress and on the encouraging experience of our fraternal cooperation.

Everyone, dear comrades and friends, who considers the ominous international situation realistically perceives that the preservation of peace has become paramount. He will understand that, in view of the danger of nuclear annihilation of all life on earth, a new approach and resolute action are imperative.

Mankind and those who bear political responsibility must learn to act on the knowledge that security can no longer be achieved by armed confrontation but only by a patient, cooperative peace-preserving approach. That is the line of thinking that underlies Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals. There is no other life-preserving alternative. An ever clearer light is thrown on this path by the bold approach of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states to the questions of arms limitation and disarmament. The nations can tread this path without danger because on every step it offers equal security to all. Mankind ought to cross the threshold into the next millennium without the burden of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. That is the resolve and the offer put forward by the socialist community countries.

In this light the historic significance of the Reykjavik meeting becomes increasingly evident. Never before in the history of the struggle for disarmament has the possibility of a comprehensive agreement been so tangibly close as there. The fact that this hitherto unique historic chance of a radical reduction in nuclear arms could not be achieved due to the United States stubborn adherence to the "Star Wars" program is good reason to continue to energetically intensify the struggle to eliminate all nuclear weapons. The impulses emanating from the epochal Soviet proposals affect not only the negotiating table but also, and in particular, the awareness of the peoples. What emerged as a possibility in Reykjavik must now represent a yardstick for all present and future disarmament negotiations. This will be achieved if world conscience determines world developments. This would be a great gain for the socialist world and a gain for the whole of mankind.

The fact that certain circles in the United States and Western Europe are trying to make people forget the possibilities of Reykjavik as quickly as possible and that they are piling ever new obstacles in the path to agreement must be a cause for concern. Their attitude to nuclear testing also runs counter to the increasingly vociferous demands of the peoples, which see a hopeful signal for all nuclear tests in the repeated extension of the Soviet moratorium. The GDR is working with all the means at its disposal to help common sense prevail in the end. In so doing we extend a hand to all those who want to be guided by reason and realism and unite their efforts with our own. We are continuing our dialogue for the sake of understanding and for the sake of international security.

We would also like to bring our socialist peace policy close to those who still have a rejecting, doubting, or questioning attitude to it.

What makes us confident is that more and more political forces, movements, and parties are taking up the idea of the need for a new approach to solving the vital questions of mankind and are making it the starting point for their own political standpoint and activities.

The "waning awareness of the existence of a threat on the part of the Western population" bemoaned by some figures at last week end's so-called Defense Studies meeting in Munich, shows that increasing numbers of people are recognizing a feasible alternative to the course of war in the proposals of the socialist states, and the real danger to their lives in the unharnessed arms escalation and NATO's strategy of nuclear deterrence.

The results of the Stockholm conference show that concrete agreements are possible in the issues of war and peace despite the continuing existence of differences of opinion if all sides, mindful of the legitimate interests of all, approach each other responsibly. [paragraph continues]

This should also be possible at the Vienna meeting of the CSCE states. After all, the peoples of Europe expect an important contribution to be made by that conference to the strengthening and continuation of the all-European process in all the main directions of the Helsinki Final Act and thus to the revival and consolidation of detente. They are encouraged by the constructive, imaginative actions of our community in Vienna.

Following Reykjavik, the task of eliminating nuclear arsenals especially in Europe moves even closer to the foreground. The realization of the well-known initiatives for the creation of a corridor free of nuclear battlefield weapons in the center of Europe, for the creation of nuclear weapons-free zones in north Europe, and in the Balkans can bring us forward in our shared interest in preserving our so sorely-tried continent from a new, and this time all-destructive, war. This applied also to the joint proposals to create chemical weapons-free zones.

Every one of us knows that we have at our disposal an excellent, comprehensive peace program, which provides an answer to all questions of arms limitation and disarmament. Our great responsibility to peace and averting the nuclear threat demands, as Bertold Brecht once fittingly stated, "that we say again and again what has been said a thousand times, so that it was not said once too little".

I am deeply convinced that, together with the forces of peace, progress, and reason throughout the world, we will succeed in averting a nuclear inferno and secure a peaceful future for mankind.

Shevardnadze Reply Toast

LD032143 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1938 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin 3 Feb (ADN) -- The text of Eduard Shevardnadze's toast is as follows:

We shall long remember the 2 days we spent with you, your friends, and people of like minds, above all on account of the contents of our talks and the climate of friendship and comradeship in which they passed.

Every exchange of views between us, whether it is a talk on global problems or bilateral relations, is always marked by sincerity and a desire to inform one another as comprehensively and broadly as possible, to communicate ideas, and to put forward proposals. And so it was this time.

You and I, comrade minister, both saw it as our task especially to jointly define the qualitative level of the implementation of the basic agreements on perfecting our collaboration and cooperation which were reached during the recent meetings between M.S. Gorbachev and Comrade Erich Honecker. We both, dear colleague, noted with satisfaction that this level is at the traditional level, and we agreed to help enhance it.

I am strongly impressed by the extremely interesting and substantial talk with Comrade Erich Honecker. On the instructions of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev we informed him in detail about the course and resolutions of the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and stressed its historic and revolutionary character.

We are pleased by Comrade Honecker's high appreciation of the plenary meetings and the measures he is planning. We are convinced that the transformation proceeding in our country and the successful realization of its aims will objectively strengthen the socialist community and its positions in the international arena.

It was in this context that we understood the statement by the highest represenative of the GDR about the successes achieved by GDR working people in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. These achievements inspire us, for together with the triumphs of the Soviet people along the main roads of acceleration, set out by our party's 27th congress, they constitute the most auspicious factors in the joint advance of the socialist countries. I also wish to thank Comrade Willi Stoph for the opportunity to exchange views on an extremely wide range of questions during a comradely meeting.

The agenda which we and Comrade Fischer had was very extensive, but we did not weary one another since we were discussing very important matters. Both the Soviet Union and the GDR are always notable for their great activity and a great and constructive commitment to the affairs relating to the preservation of peace and international security on the European and global level.

For our states, we believe, no task is more important than the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. After analyzing the event following the publication of M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986, we noted with satisfaction that large steps have been taken toward realizing the concept of a world without nuclear weapons. There is a real possibility of achieving far-reaching comprehensive agreements on the limitation and reduction of nuclear and space-based armaments on the basis of the approach formulated during the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik.

Our friends share our opinion that the principles of a world without nuclear weapons or military force, formulated in the Delhi declaration last November, provide a stable foundation for a radical improvement of international relations and ensuring a higher level of security for all states.

It will be understood that we discussed most carefully the questions connected with the realization of the joint proposal by the group of socialist countries to create a comprehensive system of peace and security.

The positive resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly regarding a relevant draft resolution submitted by the socialist community countries indicates broad support for this initiative and opens favorable opportunities to weave it into the legal and political fabrics of interstate relations.

We and Comrade Fischer naturally paid close attention to questions which directly concern the European continent. We greatly appreciate the practical work of the GDR to strengthen trust and implement measures of detente in Europe. The initiative of the SED, the CPCZ, and the SPD aimed at creating in Central Europe a nuclear-weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone is enjoying increasing support.

At the same time we felt constrained to emphasize with regret the essentially obstructionist position of the leading NATO countries in the questions of nuclear and conventional disarmament and confidence-building.

A strange tendency is emerging: We are submitting proposals. They are rejecting them. The proposals of the socialist countries to open contacts between the Warsaw Pact organization and NATO were rejected. Rejected was the proposal, in connection with this desire, for a meeting of the supreme commanders of the joint forces and for contacts between working groups of the two military-political alliances. Despite everything, we shall continue to seek for ways of making contact.

We believe that the stability and inviolability of existing borders, which have emerged after World War II and are enshrined in international law, provide the most reliable guarantee for the peaceful and tranquil development of Europe. This is demonstrated by the existence on German soil of two German states, the GDR and FRG.

The activities of the GDR for strengthening European security by lessening military confrontation and developing the all-European process are a model of responsible conduct imbued by concern for peace. The FRG would do well to act equally constructively in this direction.

In speaking about our priorities in international affairs, we highlight the fruitful cooperation of the USSR and GDR within the framework of the CSCE process and specifically at the Vienna meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The active participation of our delegations at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe and in the Geneva Disarmament Conference enriches the wealth of socialist diplomatic experience.

Our main concern at present is to achieve a positive, practical result. We want to achieve it primarily by drawing up a convention on the total prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons and bringing about an agreement to start negotiations on a Europe-wide scale on reducing conventional armaments and armed forces on the basis of the proposals submitted by the leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries in Budapest.

Altogether we had a highly productive talk on international topics.

We also noted with satisfaction a sure and progressing development in our bilateral relations, which rest on total equality, mutual respect, and mutual benefit.

Our solicitous hosts have been able to lend our visit not only an extremely businesslike but also an instructive character. During these few days the relationship between ages, epochs, and events appeared before us as a continuous line between man's conquering of misfortunes, his resistance to evil, and the victory of his will and reason. This history, embodied in memorials, is bound up in today's wonderful achievements by the working people of the GDR.

On GDR soil the aims of the people's outstanding intellect of a free and dignified life in a society of social justice have become reality.

The capital of the socialist German state, with its political, economic, scientific, and cultural center, is beautiful. I would like with all my heart to congratulate the inhabitants of the city and all GDR working people on the forthcoming glorious anniversary, the 750th anniversary of Berlin, and wish them prosperity, happiness, and peace.

We are returning with vivid and unforgettable impressions of short but warm and joyful meetings and talks with GDR citizens. We consistently sensed your warm feelings towards us. Our warmest thanks to all.

In living through the present, with all its cares and problems, we think increasingly frequently, dear frineds, about the threshold to the 21st century into which mankind does not want to take the troubles and problems of this century -- nuclear and other weapons.

Visit Ends

LD041007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0901 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 4 Feb (ADN) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, ended his 3-day official friendship visit to the GDR this morning.

The Soviet guest was warmly seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister and member of the SED Central Committee.

Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister; Gerd Koenig, GDR ambassador to the USSR; Ambassador Klaus Steinhofer, director of the Soviet Union Department in the Foreign Ministry; and other leading members of the SED Central Committee and the Foreign Ministry were present at the departure of Eduard Shevardnadze, his wife, and other representatives of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, and Pavel Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR; Army General Belikov, commander in chief of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the group [of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany]; and other public figures were also present at the departure.

CASTRO THANKS HONECKER FOR NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE

AU021352 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

We received with satisfaction the fraternal and solidary message which you sent us on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of our revolution's victory.

In thanking you for this message, I renew our firm decision t continue to work together with you for the noble goals of peace and social progress and for the strengthening of the indestructible bonds which unite our peoples, parties, and governments.

NEW PRESIDENT OF FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE ELECTED

DW041120 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Excerpts] At a presidium meeting of the League for Friendship Among Peoples, Hermann Axen thanked SED Central Committee member Horst Brasch, who had been the league's first vice president and general secretary for many years, for his successful and dedicated work. For health reasons and on his doctors' advice, Horst Brasch had asked to be relieved of his functions in the league. [passage omitted] SED Central Committee member Dr Egon Winkelmann was elected first vice president and general secretary of the League for Friendship Among Peoples.

Axen Speaks in Berlin

LD022206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 2 Feb (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Berlin on Monday emphasized the high responsibility of the GDR's International Friendship League in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and international understanding. In his speech at a meeting of the league's presidium, he said that the national societies for friendship with the GDR in 68 countries represented an important factor in the worldwide coalition of reason and realism. It was more important than ever to counterpose to the policy of confrontation the policy of peace, detente, and cooperation.

After Reykjavik there was a clearer perception in the world as to which side kept taking concrete steps and making acceptable proposals for arms limitation and disarmament, and which sabotaged disarmament and peaceful coexistence. It was of vital importance that the resolve and actions of the peoples and states for the cause of peace should become stronger. The League of International Friendship had been working actively and successfully for a quarter of a century in the spirit of international understanding.

Dr Egon Winkelmann, member of the SED Central Committee, was elected first vice president and general secretary of the League for International Friendship.

DEFENSE MINISTER KESSLER VISITS PILOTS SCHOOL

AU040932 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] Luckenwalde (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, visited the "Ernst Schneller" pilot school of the society for Sports and Technology [GST] in Schoenhagen, Luckenwalde kreis on Saturday [31 January]. Instructors, officials, and the future military pilots reported on the exemplary results accomplished in the "GST 11th SED Congress Pledge." As Vice Admiral Guenter Kutzschebauch, chairman of the GST central executive, emphasized, the present elections in preparation for the Eighth GST Congress in May reflect the high readiness for performance of the members of the military organization to strengthen and protect the socialist fatherland. [passage omitted]

Present at the meeting with GST members were Guenter Jahn, first secretary of the Potsdam SED bezirk leadership; and Karl-Heinz Borgwadt, secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

PARTY DAILY EXAMINES CPSU 'RADICAL RENEWAL'

AU031131 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Istvan Zalai: "Renewal for Socialism"]

[Text] "What happened this week in Moscow?" is the question analysts around the world are asking as they scrutinize the 2-day conference of the CPSU Central Committee. Though everybody makes his judgment or gives explanations according to his own political conviction, personal style, and feelings, all the analyses seem to coincide on one particular point: The Soviet party's elected leading body has concluded an extremely important session. What was said and the decisions made at the session deserve the greatest attention. A concise answer to the question could be formulated as follows: A new stage has begun in the process of radical renewal that is taking place in the Soviet Union, affecting the economy, society, and the spiritual and everyday life of the people. Extending the thought of this answer, another important conclusion can be drawn as follows: By mobilizing the entire country, the CPSU leadership intends to move ahead most consistently in following the strategic goals drawn up at the April 1985 plenum and drafted by the 27th congress almost a year ago; in this work the CPSU leadership relies on participation and awakening the conscious interest of millions, and on the creation of incentives for them. The motor of this intention is nothing else but the responsible realization, rooted in original sources, which was strongly emphasized in recent years, that is, that only by its example can socialism exert a strong influence on the fate of the world. This week's Central Committee session reconfirmed this leading thought of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Once Again About the Past [subhead]

This conference, which is an organic part of persistent work, has been based on long and thorough preparations. Based on experience, these preparations had to take stock of the situation regarding the state of the country, and of what must be done and in what manner in order to preserve and boost the vigor of transformation. A balanced and realistic approach, a critical analysis and creative search for methods characterized the stocktaking that led to significant conclusions -- first of all to the fact that the CPSU's stragegy, the intentions formulated at the top of the leadership, have been met with increasingly wide support. This is precisely, to use Gorbachev's words, "what a ruling party finds most important."

Thus the published analysis was justified in pointing out that a new kind of thinking, style, and atmosphere has gained ground, creative debates have begun, and society's requirements and organization have increased. In this basket of the stocktaking we find the measures which serve the preparations on the announced radical reform of the economy. Perhaps it should have been mentioned earlier that these measures also promote the role of publicity and criticism and the growing influence of these two on public life and the mood of society. It was possible to say, without exaggeration, that the transformation has motivated the healthy potentials of society and has become a reality.

Yet the stocktakers in Moscow knew precisely, and emphatically warned even at this session, that people should not consider the long, diverse, and contradictory processes as a kind of "lazy stroll." "These are the first steps," "the beginning of the road," "most of the work is yet to come," are the phrases that were heard again and again. Based on the analysis and on practical experience, those who took stock in Moscow called to attention that "changes for the better are a slow process, and the matter of transformation and the accumulated problems of society turned out to be more difficult than previously envisaged. The more we occupy ourselves with transformation, the clearer its speed and importance become, thus bringing more and more problems to the surface."

These experiences forced one to take yet another look at the past. The lessons of the past can save us from repeating mistakes and can encourage us to answer the bold question: Is this not far too sharp a turn? The answer is all the more necessary, because "one can still see both in society and in the party itself that people are somewhat perplexed with the country's complicated situation."

Looking back into the past is not a kind of "self-reproach," or disregard for the world historical achievements of 7 decades, or an act of shifting responsibilities. On the contrary, the curve drawn up begins in 1917 and passes on through today into the future. This means an acceptance of responsibility for th fate of both the country and socialism, precisely for the reason of preserving the firm and massive achievement and providing a proof by action, amid new historical conditions and in meeting new and higher requirements, that the power of renewal lies in the nature of socialism.

People at the Moscow conference might have found familiar, or even heard with astonishment, the historically charged words of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "We cannot turn back from this point and there is nowhere to retreat." In times past, a good 4 and 1/2 decades ago, the words of people fighting their life-and-death struggle for the existence of the Soviet state with their back to the Volga River, had a similar sound. One must avoid exaggerations and parallels, but should not the use of these words at this particular moment -- in describing why the complete change is an objective necessity and why there is no other way -- justify the responsibility felt and assumed for the fate and image socialism?

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee described the tasks of today and of the future as a test of dynamism, adding that "today the world's attention focuses on the Soviet people to see whether we can overcome our problems, hold on to our line as befits the challenges directed to socialism, and give the right answers to them."

The analysis made in Moscow was carried out in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress in that it reconfirmed its main conclusions, but to a certain extent the analysis went even deeper in expanding the circle. The reason for the problems of past decades, for the economic stagnation in the 1970's and 1980's, for the social "corrosion" is above all that the leadership of the party and the country did not promptly and fully assess the reasons for and depth of the crisis phenomena, give the necessary guidance for change, and point out the exact tasks to overcome these problems.

The statements of the analysis are to the point and new. Conservatism, incompetence, and phenomena without any particular pattern resulted above all from the fact that the theoretical concepts remained at the level of the thirties and fourties. The inheritance of these times was that creative and lively debate was replaced by authoritarian and irrevocable statements. This is how certain forms of organizing society were absolutized and regarded asd dogmas, thus, depriving society of contradictions, interests, and dynamism, indentifying these absolutized forms with the essence of socialism. This is how the hardened forms of the prerequisites of production and the rigid methods of administration and management have come to contradict the true level of matureity of society and its productive forces. Problems of key importance for a healthy developmen of both the party and society, such as public property, cooperatives, and antibureaucratic struggle, were deprived of their theoretical depths. Exercising prejudice against commodity and monetary conditions, what is more, making these conditions contradict socialism, exerted a strong influence. Therefore, harmful and voluntarist concepts could gain ground.

Using Advantages [subhead]

It is necessary to emphasize the following: On the whole the analysis reconfirmed what the congress last year presented to the country, but with its present conclusions the analysis added a theoretical concept, stating that "there has been established a kind of mechanism to curb existing social and economic development and to hinder progressive transformation." The most prominent reason for this hindrance is the serious shortcomings in the institutions of socialist democracy. The solution to this problem cannot be anything else than crushing this hindering mechanism.

The acceleration program on the agenda is merging with the renewal of society. The matter is to regard jointly the goal of creating an intensive economy and active welfare policy, to develop democratic institutions, laws, and the political culture of the masses, and to reshape public consiousness.

This conference regarded maximum social democracy to be the key issue of the transformation process and based this view on the fact that the practical realization of ths matter is both the motor of transformation and the guarantee for not repeating old mistakes. The strength of progress is the determined interest of people in transformation, of people who regard themselves as owners, feel creative, and enjoy a wide range of political and civic rights. Mikhail Gorbachev warned people against indentifying this process with a kind of smashing of the political system. On the contrary, what he considered desirable was to utilize all possibilities and fill them with a deeply democratic sense. At the sae time, in view of experiences, he emphasized that the guarantees for a healthy development of the entire society lie in enforcing openness, criticism, and control. This is in the interest of the CPSU as a ruling party. We may quote: "Precisely these are the tools that can hinder the party from making mistakes. We all know what the price of these mistakes is."

At the Moscow conference people pointed out the many ways of democratic development and its legal guarantees. In general, it was on the agenda to review the relationship of elected bodies and executive apparatuses. The CPSU general secretary deemed it necessary to quote Lenin as follow: "The apparatus exists for the sake of policy... and not policy for the sake of the apparatus." If there is anything of particular importance, it is the strengthening of socialist legality, law and order, which were particularly stressed at this time after the long interval since the 20th CPSU congress! This is important because "true democracy cannot exist without law and beyond laws." In addition to drafting a new civil code and strengthening the independence of law courts, a draft bill will soon be discussed which provides for citizens' complaints against illegal practices of officials.

The Leading Role of Politics [subhead]

The party cannot be left out of what was mentioned above or from the wide-scale democratization because, as the leading force of society, it has a determining influence. The analysis pointed out that the country's problems are also reflected within the CPSU, be it in its decreasing internal democracy, the diminishing importance of elected bodies, the distortions of cadre policy, or its loosening relationship with the masses. The CPSU must show a new approach to the qualitatively new conditions, and it must put written principles back into practice.

All this had been discussed in the spirit of the congress with a view to drawing conclusions. Based on the proposals of party members, changes will be introduced in the party's internal electoral system. Secret ballots will decide the choice of secretaries up to the level of federal republics, and the nomination lists may include any number of nominees. [paragraph continues]

However, due to the logic of the matter, it was indicated that the further democratization process must also refer to central party agencies. The concepts are diverse and progressive, but the key issue is to adapt the party's leading role to new conditions, to better define and transform cadre policy. It is easy to say why. Increasing independence and reponsibilities in the economy and the democratization of society require the party to increase political leadership and abandon "the coordinating function." Thus, a significant conclusion is to properly distribute labor among party and economic managers and to increase the possibility of nonparty members holding higher positions.

All these issues are closely linked to cadre policy where new standards are desirable. And rightly so, because politics is practiced by people whose knowledge, views, and morale determine what kind of politics is to be enforced, and thus characterizes party activity. It is necessary to continually include new potentials and to show stability at the same time. To use the words of the general secretary, "it is a priority task to restore the clear image of communist leadership which was overshadowed by the crimes of those forgetting honesty."

There is hard an great work in progress in the Soviet Union, and it was given a new boost by the CPSU Central Committee meeting. This is very important because only actions can meet the expectations of millions. The last piece of advice the participants were able to take with them was that communists must demonstrate in thousands of aspects every day that the political line is correct and the transfomation is viable. People will judge these processes by the actual improvement in their life and working conditions, and by a cleaner moral atmosphere.

So, this is what happened this week in Moscow. This is why world attention was directed towards it. It can be said with satisfaction that even in our homeland people have shown great interest in and followed with sympathy the social and economic renewal under the leadership of our fraternal party, the CPSU. This is explained by our common ideals and the unanimity of our aspirations and efforts. It is clear that the further progress of the Soviet Union will increase the strength of world socialism and the attractiveness of its example, and that it can become a stimulus for further progress in the other socialist countries.

UNION REPORTS PROBLEMS FACING COAL INDUSTRY

ID031350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] The Presidium of the Miners' Union has been discussing the 5-year investment program of the Borsod coal mines. Attila Miklos Nemeth reports:

[Nemeth] Forty-nine percent of coal produced for the population comes from the Borsod coal mines. Although the enterprise has halved the number of extra shifts and working weekends over the past year, it was still able to deliver 167,000 tons of high quality fuel to the domestic trade sector over the plan. But continually rising costs, coupled with falling production, affect this enterprise in the same way as the entire mining industry.

State support is smaller this year in Borsod by 85 forints a ton. And although this coercive measure forces the enterprise to close down its most uneconomic pits, if no new faces are opened up in the meantime the enterprise will hit a low point by 1991. By then miners will no longer be able to extract the envisaged 3.2 million tonnes of coal.

This is why the Borsod coal mines enterprise has spent 66 million forints in the past 2 years preparing the new Dubicsany mine project. But the enterprise does not have money of its own for the further work needed. Although the Investment Bank would be prepared to provide a loan for this project, it would do so only if and when the State Planning Commission reaches a decision on the future of the mine. For Dubicsany to be able to produce coal by the aforementioned low point [1991], work on opening up the mine would hae to be completed by no later than July of this year. So far, 600 meters of the sloping pit has been built.

The opening of new coal faces is also important to about 1,500 miners, because the closing down of uneconomic pits would eliminate their jobs, too. The official view on the mining industry is creating a very bad mood among miners, and is further diminishing the popularity of this work among those finishing their schooldays. Within 2-3 years there will not be enough skilled mine workers in the pits.

The good news, however, is that the Putnok mine project will be completed this year, and the high quality coal to be produced here will further improve the quality of the Borsod fuel. Apart from this, the opening and closing of open-cast mines, the purchase of new extracting equipment, and the modernization of the central coal washing plant are also in the current 5-year plan of the Borsod coal mines.

But it must be realized that households will get less and less Borsod coal in the future, and this gap will have to be bridged by the trade sector.

STEEL PLANT SHUT DOWN DISPLACES 3,000 WORKERS

WA031415 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jan 87 p 1

[Article from MTI: "Renewal in the Ozd Metallurgy Works"]

[Text] The plan for renewal was discussed on the extended party committee meeting of the Ozd Metallurgy Works.

According to the program -- developed together with the factory collective -- the activities of several inefficient producing units will cease during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Among them the blast-furnace, three Siemens-Martin furnaces, the old supporting rollers, the hot bar-mills and band-mills will be shut down. As a result of this, pig iron production will decrease by 100,000 tons; steel production will be reduced by 90,000 tons. The elimination of inefficient jobs, which have been the main source of losses, will require that approximately 3,000 workers, technicians and managers be reassigned and/or new jobs found for them.

Jobs will be found for a significant number of these employees at other units of the factory, where they will increase production and improve the product-structure.

During discussions about the plans mention was made that with the implementation of the renewal program the fate of 3,000 employees would be solved. However the enterprise will ask for government help to place 200-300 employees in suitable positions. The realization of the program will temporarily necessitate a greater state subsidy. A problem, however, is that there is no money for the demolition of the factory units and furnaces to be eliminated.

BANYASZ EXTOLS NEW LAND LAW, JOB OPPORTUNITIES

AU041020 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Jan 87 pp 1, 5

[News conference with Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz, following the 29 January Council of Ministers Session]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The Central Press Service questioned the future of the land law and its changes.

Banyasz: The rights of enterprises, cooperatives and other business organizations are no longer suitable to meet the requirements of independence and functional activities. Unnecessary transfer regulations block -- could block -- the efficient management and proper use of land. The draft bill approved by the Council of Ministers will enable the sale of nationalized land to and by cooperatives. It is obvious that the money received for such sales can be used by the business organizations for their own development and repayments. Let me mention another aspect of the land law. The present law is 20 years old and some 150 various statutes provide for its enforcement, making it extremely difficult to comprehend. As early as 1980 the government opted for a new, unified land law code. As a result of the 6-years of long, indeed, careful codification work, a draft bill was drawn up which has been adapted to the new system of economic management. According to this bill, estate relocation will be easier and special authorities will have fewer rights to intervene, for instance in case of changing a particular type of cultivation.

In order to utilize land better, the bill will enable cooperatives and large agricultural plants to allocate land -- generally, a certain amount -- for long-term leasing to anybody. The draft bill has been discussed at the government session, and the relevant parliamentary committees will examine it in detail before the draft bill is submitted for legislation this year. [passage omitted]

These new regulations will provide the opportunity for those who are neither members nor employees of large agricultural plants to lease land for long-term use. Thus, for instance, workers from industry may be able to obtain land from cooperatives in their area. [passage omitted]

The VASARNAPI HIREK correspondent remarked on this year's lower demand for labor force. How would this influence the employment situation of young people?

Banyasz: [passage omitted] Despite the continuing generally high demand, job opportunities for young people have worsened. This refers especially to unskilled teenagers and to girls graduating from high school and looking for non-manual jobs. Employment difficulties have above all been reported from the north-eastern counties, while elsewhere demand for many skills is higher than the supply. The administration will not abandon youth! We expect a lot from the modernization of our training system and from the development of economically backward regions. [passage omitted]

Based on the press law, the government is determined to introduce in ministries a practice for informing the press about activities according to a regulated system, either as a result of their own initiatives, or following an inquiry made by the press. It is the duty of ministers and the secretaries in main authorities to set up a system of press releases. This will mean a lot work, for instance, in choosing the most suitable person for such a position. It is desirable to have an increasing number of press spokesmen in state agencies, business organizations, and all other bodies and institutions.

HUNGARIAN ECONOMIST TALKS ON EAST-WEST TRADE

AU040948 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Jan 87 p 8

[Interview with Gerd Biro, main department head at the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, by Correspondent Zoltan Laczik: "The World Market Should Play a Determining Role -- Interview on East-West Trade Relations" -- date and place not given]

[Text] One can hardly argue with the fact that the further development of the people's economies of the socialist countries -- including that of Hungary -- is closely connected with these countries' foreign market position and more intensive participation in the international division of labor. East-West trade, meaning the economic relations between the European socialist countries and the industrially developed capitalist countries, is an important element of this. In his latest book Gerd Biro, head of a main department at the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, analyzes the development trends in this system of relations in recent years.

Structural Problems [subhead]

[Laczik] What, in your opinion, are the main reasons for the current stagnation, and decrease, in certain areas, in East-West trade?

[Biro] The reasons behind this state of affairs are primarily economic. This can also be seen from the fact that in the first half of the eighties, when political relations were tense, economic relations proved to be the most stable elements, although these relations were also attacked. I see as the key factor behind the current stagnation that none of the CEMA countries has so far succeeded in switching over to an intensive economy. We are talking here about a structural problem, namely that the production structure is not adjusting to world market demands.

That socialist countries did not always make efficient use of Western credits for improving competitiveness is also a source of the problems facing them. The fact that technological development often proved to be serving its own end and did not adjust to the world market requirements played a major role in the emergence of the above mentioned problems.

Nowadays, when more efficient technological development is in the forefront, it is extremely important to reverse the chain of innovations, that is, the process of research, production, and marketing of the finished products. From now on, one should start strictly from market requirements and set the direction of research, development, and production accordingly. Technical development should not be pursued generally but selectively, and only the market can be at the basis of this selection.

[Laczik] In your book you deal in considerable detail with the interaction between political and economic factors in the development of East-West trade. In what is this interaction reflected nowadays?

[Biro] I dealt with this question in detail because, in my opinion, Hungary has somewhat neglected this aspect of the analysis of the East-West relations; the two factors are often analyzed separately. This is also due to a compartmentalized view [tarcaszemlelet] prevailing in many areas. This is a negative phenomenon because, with a comprehensive way of looking at things, it is possible to increase foreign economic efficiency. [paragraph continues]

It is extremely important to take these interactions into consideration. Besides, interdisciplinary research activities are playing an increasing role in many other areas of science. This approach should be asserted to a greater extent also in foreign economic analyses in order to enable the Hungarian foreign economy to make use of these interactions.

[Laczik] Could you give us a concrete example of the fore-mentioned interactions?

[Biro] Yes, and this is quite a timely subject: The story of the U.S. natural gas pipeline embargo against the Soviet Union. As you know, at the capitalist economic summit held in Ottawa in 1981, the Americans tried to dissuade their allies from signing a natural gas supply agreement with the Soviet Union. When this failed, they announced an embargo at the end of the year. In effect this embargo contradicted the interests and positions of the whole of Europe. The West European governments did not want to limit the security policy exclusively to military issues. This embargo also contradicted their interests because it would have considerably limited their economic and political scope to maneuver. This action was followed by much debate.

Four Western multilateral organizations, NATO, the OECD, the IAE, and COCOM, prepared different analyses of the issue in 1984. The IAE, for example, concluded that, even after signing the agreement with the Soviet Union, Western Europe had not reached the limits of dependency in energy supply. Generally, the results of these surveys were considerably closer to the West European positions than to Washington's position.

In the meantime, well-known changes have been introduced in Soviet foreign economic policy. Let me quote Academician Bogomolov, who stressed in one of his statements that the development of foreign economic relations had not been previously in line with the people's economic and foreign policy requirements. One can presume that the Soviet positions also contributed to the fact that Western Europe took a firmer stand on this issue, vis-a-vis, the United States.

Interactions [Subhead]

As a result, the U.S. positions underwent a spectacular change: It was recently announced that Washington would again allow the supply of mineral oil and natural gas industry installations to the Soviet Union. In connection with this, many people think that this is a gesture toward Moscow while others say that the embargo was lifted for export interests. In my opinion, this step should be evaluated above of all as a gesture in the direction of the allies, and it was made primarily to create a consensus concerning the issue of embargos, a subject that caused repeated confrontations within NATO.

[Laczik] What do you base this opinion on?

[Biro] A recent study made by Jurgen Ruhfus, state secretary for foreign affairs of the FRG, refers to this problem and points out that Western Europe continued to judge trade with the East from the viewpoint of cooperation. The study points out that the West should try to make sure that East-West economic relations contribute to the strengthening of confidence. According to the writer, the COCOM list would also be easier to observe and verify if it were limited to direct military effects.

I think that the development of this position is considerably from the viewpoint of the further development of East-West trade. One should also take into consideratin that today moden technology means electronics in the case of machine tools and cars, too. We know, that in our case, even the import of cash registers and telephone exchanges was hindered by the embargo. [paragraph continues]

One can presume that in the future, the purchase of modern technology aimed at civilian goals will be easier. But beyond this, the improvement of the political atmosphere can in itself give an impetus to the development of economic relations. It is obvious that certain firms are willing to sell their products also under an unfavorable political situation, but a good atmosphere is a considerable factor, for example, in the establishment of mixed enterprises. I will mention here that there has been a heartening increase in the Western interest toward mixed enterprises located in Hungary. This is a favorable development from two points of view. On the one hand, unlike credits, the capitalist imports do not increase the stock of debts. On the other hand, through their contacts established with reputable firms, the Hungarian enterprises can become more directly involved in the world economic circulaton. Let me mention the results of a recent survey carried out in 23 so-called threshold countries (like, for example, Turkey, Portugal, and several countries in Latin America). According to this, $1 of each capitalist import leads to an average of $2 of exports, of course, under the conditions of these countries.

Prestige Is Capital [subhead]

[Laczik] It also transpires from your book that economic diplomacy plays an important role in foreign economic expansion and in forwarding exports. Where in Hungarian economic diplomacy activity do you see grounds for improvements?

[Biro] What we are talking about, among other things, is that it would be expedient to synthetize the endeavors and efforts related to the foreign economy. One should also take into consideration the fact that sectional interests have come to the forefront all over the world. This is reflected, for example, in the spread of protectionism. Only economic diplomacy is able to try, by means of mutual compromises, to widen our marketing possibilities. But let me mention also that there is often a need to negotiate with huge enterprises whose annual turnover is close to Hungary's national income. In such cases, high-level economic diplomacy can also occasionally improve our bargaining positions.

The fact that Hungary has gained a good international reputation in the past 3 decades also justifies the need to activate economic diplomacy; besides, this reputation should be increasingly asserted in economic relations.

DEPUTY PREMIER CSEHAK LEAVES FOR WARSAW

LD021102 Budapest MTI in English 0900 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 2 (MTI) -- On Monday Judit Csehak, deputy chairwoman of the Hungarian Council of Minister, left for Warsaw on the invitation of Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. Attending her departure from Ferihegy Airport was Tadeusz Czechowicz, Polish ambassador to Hungary.

BRIEFS

WOMEN VISIT CUBA, NICARAGUA -- Budapest, January 28 (MTI) -- A delegation of the National Council of Hungarian Women, which visited Cuba and Nicaragua under the leadership of Mrs Maria Duschek, returned to Budapest Wednesday. The delegation held talks with leaders of the women's organizations of the two countries, and visited party and mass organization leaders. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1412 GMT 28 Jan 87 LD]

KATOWICE MINE EXPLOSION KILLS 17, INJURES 20

LD041348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] In Katowice at 0535 today, a tragic explosion of methane gas occured in the Myslowice mine, in the K2 section, at a depth of 500 meters. There were 64 miners employed in the area affected by the explosion. Intensive rescue action was started immediately by the rescue team of the Myslowice mine who were later joined by rescue teams from regional stations in Bytom, Sosnowiec, Jaworzno, and Tychy and the central rescue station in Bytom. As a result of the rescue action, which was conducted in extremely difficult conditions, 47 miners were rescued from the danger area by noon. Of these, 20 were taken to a specialty hospital in Siemianowice where they are being given careful medical attention. Other miners were not injured and were sent home after receiving first aid.

In the K2 section mine face and nearby areas, 17 miners have died.

All miners are affected by deep mourning following this tragedy. The families of those involved have been given assistance by the mining administration. A special commission has been set up by the chairman of the Supreme Mining Office in consultation with the Minister of Mining and Energy to investigate the causes and circumstances of this tragic accident.

At 1245 the rescue operation was complete.

Zbigniew Messner, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Bogumil Ferensztajn, deputy Politburo member and first secretary of PZPR voivodship committee in Katowice, visited the scene of the accident at the Myslowice mine. They were briefed on the circumstances of the accident and the rescue operation. The chairman of the Council of Ministers has conveyed expressions of deepest sympathy to the families of miners who fell at their posts, their loved ones, and their colleagues at work. Members of the leadership of the Ministry of Mining and Energy, Minister Jan Szlachta, representative of the Supreme Mining Office, and chairmen of the mining trade union federation also visited the scene of the accident.

DATA OUTLINE REASONS FOR PEOPLE'S DISCONTENT

AU031128 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 25 Jan 87 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus commentary: "Fears"]

[Text] "Intuition" is one way of finding out about the nature of the fears of the Polish community. It is certain that our community fears a worse economic situation, the country's destabilization, and increased international tension. However, it is the Public Opinion Research Center that supplies us with more exact data in this regard, data based on research last November and December. [paragraph continues]

The following are the reasons for our people's discontent:

The level of prices (79.7 percent of respondents); the level of wages and earnings (58 percent); the flow of consumer goods (39.6 percent); social justice and differences in incomes and living standards (38.6 percent); privileges of officials (36.2 percent); profiteering (31.9) percent; the way people are treated in offices and institutions (28.9 percent); work organization (20.5 percent); the level of incomes in private business (20.1 percent); the running of the country's economic (19.8 percent; work discipline (18.6) percent; the exploitation of materials and manpower (18.1 percent); the mass media's presentation of reality (14.9 percent); the authorities' attitude toward people (11.8 percent); implementation of 1980 accords (8.1 percent); trade relations with foreign countries (7.9 percent); attitudes of managers and superiors to workers (6.9 percent); foreign policy, international alliances (6.7 percent); observance of legality in the actitivites of the authorities (5 percent); and the running of economic enterprises (3.6 percent).

Let us add that 24.9 percent of respondents thought that 1987 would be better than 1986; 17.4 percent throught that it would be worse; and 41.9 percent, that it would be the same. At the same time, respondents were more critical of the mass media's presentation of reality. Some 13.7 percent of respondents thought that most of the information supplied by the mass media is incorrect, 37.6 percent that "some is correct and some is not," 25.6 percent thought that not much information is correct, 3.5 percent that "no information is correct," and 19.4 percent had no opinion. Giving reasons for their views, 30 percent of respondents pointed out that the condition of the economy as presentred by the mass media is different from its actual condition observed in daily life; 13.6 percent thought that propaganda about success continued to exist; 10 percent thought that many events and items of information were veiled with silence; 11.7 percent thought that information fully reflected reality; and 5.5 percent throught that information partially reflected reality. I do not cite minor data.

As for the contents of many current press publications, it is worth stating that 50.1 percent of respondents claimed that they experienced no difficulties through the shortage of goods, and cash; 31.6 percent that they missed cash more than goods; and 14.1 percent that they missed goods more than cash. It can be said that people seldom admit that they have too much money, but it is a fact that only 2.5 percent of correspondents wanted balanced prices on all goods, and 52.6 percent of the correspondents thought that the present prices on staple goods should be maintained and that other prices should be established at a level that can guarantee the equilibrium of the market.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEMBERS ADDRESS VOIVODAS

AU292036 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jan 87 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- the basic task for voivodas in the economic sphere is to direct the planning and the implementation of budgets. Budgets must be well-managed to full use of people's councils funds and the accomplishment of socioeconomic tasks. This was the basic recommendation that emerged from the meeting between members of the Government Presidium and voivodas that was held on 26 January at the Office of the Council of Ministers. The meeting was chaired by Zbigniew Messner.

The exchange of information focused on fiscal policy during the current year. [paragraph continues]

Thus, it dealt mainly with the state budget for 1987, connections between it and regional budgets, and the tasks stemming from this for regional administrative bodies.

Bazyli Samojlik, minister of finance, stated that the greatest difficulty in conducting economic policy, and correcting it on an ongoing basis, stemmed from the mechanism employed in following economic processes. We only become aware of the real situation after a several month delay. This makes it difficult, and at times impossible, to employ the results of analyses in making operational decisions. That is why we must also speed up the formulation of forecasts, and predict and make decisions in good time.

These factors were the basic cause of the difficulties that were experiences in implementing last year's budget. They become particularly pronounced toward the end of 1986. Thanks to the fact that appropriate decisions and moves were taken, the budget was -- according to estimates -- realized in line with the Sejm law, and the budget deficit did not exceed Z150 billion, that is, about 2.5 percent of expenditure. The budget for this year is the first balanced budget that the Sejm has approved in 7 yers. The basic goal of fiscal policy is the restoration of equilibrium, which should create conditions for controlling inflation. The minister said that a balanced budget marks the first step in this direction.

Regional budgets will achieve a surplus for the second year running. The surplus for 1986 will amount to about Z90 billion. These surplus funds will be available for the exclusive use of people's councils. This will make it possible to achieve better results in carrying out this year's tasks or to embark on additional undertakings that are not covered by plans.

Wladyslaw Baka, president of the Polish National Bank, said that the aim of this year's credit and banking policy is to impose patterns of conduct that will contribute to an improvement in efficiency throughout the entire economy. This policy is chiefly geared toward restoring market equilibrium and bolstering the value of money. It will be aided by the introduction of rules limiting the supply of credit money to within limits determined by the growth in distributed national income.

A further objective of banking activity is to impose discipline on investors. W. Baka said: "We will be closed to plants that exceed planned costs and fail to keep to work schedules." [passage omitted]

Summing up, Zbigniew Messner said he was certain that a close examination by people's councils and their commissions of voivodship budgets for 1987 and plans for the financing of tasks through 1990 will make it possible to accumulate a higher level of revenue than has been projected by the estimates that have been conducted thus far. With the establishing of an appropriate scale of needs, this should make it possible to create conditions for accomplishing all the tasks contained in the 5-year plan. The premier said that we face tasks that call for greater work on the part of both the regional and central adminstrations. It is essential to embark on the path of efficient management, which should produce a qualtiatively new situation in the country by the end of the 5-year period. Tasks of this nature were formulated by the 10th congress and were given concrete form at the Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Messner also stressed the need to fully mobilize the regional administration in overcoming and eliminating the consequences of this year's winter, making up production losses, and ensuring the efficient operation of the supply of energy and heating, transportation, municipal economies, and trade.

POLITBURO ASSESSES RECENT IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

LD040416 Warsaw PAP in English 1654 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 3 -- The PUWP CC Politburo Bureau today assessed the course and outcome of the post-congress report-election campaign within the party.

The Political Bureau approved of decisions made by CC secretaries for international and ideological issues from fraternal parties at their recent meeting in Warsaw, and recommended respective PUWP CC departments to fully implement these decisions.

APPEALS COMMISSION EXAMINES PARTY SANCTIONS

AU031115 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The Presidium of the 10th PZPR Congress Appeals Commission held a meeting on 29 January.

It examined the handling of appeals, over 600 if which were received by the Commission by the end of 1986. Most of these were appeals against expulsions from the PZPR, followed by requests to take into accounts periods of party membership and appeals against being deleted from the party membership rolls.

Appeals against explusion and other party sanctions cover practically the entire history of People's Poland. Some of them have already been dealt with by the appeals commissions of previous congresses. Some appeals have been examined as many as three times, and some even more.

By the end of December, the Commission's regional teams had dealt with over 60 percent of all the appeals received.

In 155 cases, decisions to remove someone from the party ranks were upheld. Here, the regional teams considered the degree to which the person involved had violated the PZPR statute. Negative decisions against appeals were made chiefly in cases involving expulsion from the party for a blatant violation of PZPR ideological-political principles, abuse of office in order to gain material advantages, mismanagement, and waste of public property. In particular, decisions involving party expulsion were upheld when the person had been sentenced by a court.

Forty-three appellants were given back their party membership rights, and 25 of them received alternative party sanctions. Decisions like this were usually made when it was believed that the highest party punishment would be incommensurate with the person's culpability or when there was insufficient evidence. The opinions of primary party organizations [POP] were widely sought in this respect.

Another 21 persons were reaccepted as PZPR members. These decisions were taken on the basis of reports from one's place of work and information on social activity and political and moral attitudes supplied by employers or the POPs within them. [paragraph continues]

The decisive factor in these cases was whether the expelled person had really understood the wrongness of his action and whether he had confirmed this understanding by means of his social, professional, and political attitude.

Next, the Presidium examined the method of settling complaints and examining letters, of which the Commission received 89 by the end of 1986.

The Presidium pointed out that not every office or institution requested by the Appeals Commission to provide explanations had done so within the statutory time limit or done so exhaustively. The Presidium resolved to remind these offices and institutions about their statutory duties in this regard.

The meeting was chaired by the Commissions' chairman, Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and State Council deputy chairman. It was also attended by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo member and chairman of the PZPR Central Control and Auditing Commission.

SEJM RESOLUTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AU040920 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jan 87 p 3

["Abridged version" of resolution adopted by the Sejm at the 28 January Sejm session]

[Text] In view of the importance of protecting the environment, an issue that was generally raised during the election campaign to the Ninth Sejm, there is a need to intensify activity aimed at further reducing environmental pollution and damage.

Despite the unfavorable conditions, the government and many people's councils and state administrative bodies have undertaken a series of actions aimed at fully implementing the law on the protection and shaping of the environment and on national waters, as well as implementing the tasks in this regard stemming from the 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan. Some features of the environment have improved since then; the emission of dust into the atmosphere has decreased, water pollution has been reduced, more filter plants have been built, and protected areas have increased. In 1986, the early-warning and counteraction system for extraordinary environmental dangers passed its test.

At the same time, many important decisions are not being fully implemented, which has a negative effect on the environment.

The condition of lakes and waters near the Baltic is unsatisfactory, and a considerable number of filter plants are functioning unsatisfactorily. The emission of gases from domestic and cross-border facilities has increased. Industrial waste is not being adequately utilized, and over 7 percent of forests are under constant danger from industrial emission. This percentage is increasing. The danger in mountainous regions and in the central and eastern Sudety Mountains, Beskid Mountains, and Izerskie Hills is particularly great. Forests in the national parks of Karkonosze, Swiety Krzyz, Ojcow, Wielkopolska, and Pieniny are particulary affected. No regional specialized enterprises have been appointed to carry out investments designed to protect the environment. The potential of dust-filtering plants has not been fully exploited. The planned outlay on environmental protection is not being spent. Only 11 voivodships have implemented the Sejm's 1985 resolution committing voivodship people's councils to contribute at least 7 percent of national spending to environmental protection. [paragraph continues]

Reaction to violations of the rules governing enviornmental protection and rational water management has not been harsh enough. The role of science in satisfying urgent needs concerning environmental protection is still inadequate. The work of control services and their cooperation with other control and law enforcement bodies has had a limited effect.

The Sejm considers it essential to undertake further decisive action aimed at limiting environmental damage, especially in areas that are in particular danger. It is essential to further improve the work of the state and regional administration and the people's council's performance of their statutory tasks in this sphere. A concerted effort by the whole of society is also needed.

The Sejm charges the Council of Ministers with the following: the working out and consistent implementation of environmental protection programs and tasks by economic bodies and voivodship administrations; setting in order the cooperation rules and mutual commitments shared by the GDR, CSSR, and USSR concerning cross-border atmospheric and water pollution; the installation of equipment to remove impurities from coal; eliminating the emission of sulfur compounds and other exhaust gases and developing other types of nonconventional energy; concentrated action to protect water, especially water destined for human use; an expansion of the production of water meters; the construction of waste disposal sites; the utilization of waste; preventing further damage to national parks and protected areas; expanding society's ecological education; introducing the compulsory subject of "environmental protection" to all types of schools and providing further support for the social environmental protection movement; and including broad sections of society and specialists in work on the "National Program for the Protection of the Environment and Waters until 2010."

Protecting and shaping the environment is the constitutional duty of all state bodies and citizens.

WOJTASIK EXPLAINS ARMY POLITICAL TRAINING

AU211224 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jan 87 p 3

[Interview with General of Brigade Leslaw Wojtasek, deputy chief of the Polish Army Main Political Administration and chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Administration, by Colonel Zdislaw Janos: "Suitable Argumentation, Force of Conviction, Modern Methods"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Janos] Military units and institutions 3 months ago received curricula for all kinds of political training for 1987-88. What is new about these documents?

[Wojtasik] It is no coincidence that we have concentrated on improving the training curricula. A properly constructed curriculum based on the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress, taking the 27th CPSU Congress into account, and backed by Marxist interpretation and suitable argumentation, is a cornerstone of political training. It permits an understanding of the changes taking place in the country and the world -- in ideology, politics, history, culture, the economy, and so on.

Neither is it a coincidence that the curricula have been publicized in advance. Thanks to this it was possible to correctly plan training work, prepare the training background, and obtain the necessary literature and teaching aids. It was also possible to coordinate political training with other forms of training.

As far as political training for professional cadres is concerned, it will continue to expand knowledge and improve professional ability, especially the ability to teach. Teaching activity, mainly in the form of seminars, permits cadres to take active part in solving theoretical and practical political problems. This method satisfies the officers' quest for knowledge and encourages them to reach for literature dealing with the topic and research material.

The role of the lecturer of political subjects also needs a fresh look. We will devote a lot of attention to this in 1987.

We have divided the training subject-matter for officers into four basic groups of problems: the country's socioeconomic development in the light of the future PZPR program which the 10th congress adopted, the consolidation of Poland's security and defense, the role of science, and scientific-technological progress. For the first time, environmental topics are included in the training. In another group of topics devoted to world outlook, we have paid particular attention to personal honor. Further groups of topics involve Marxism-Leninism, international topics, and law.

The training program for warrant officers and NCO's has the same subjects, but a different number of hours. A training cycle entitled "From the Theory of Scientific Socialism" is a novelty. To be implemented in 1987 and 1988, it will increase professional cadres' knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and enable them to better understand the genesis, essence, and development problems of socialism. At the same time, I would like to stress that the political training program for warrant officers take into account the new function and needs of this group of military personnel.

Finally, there is a political training program for soldiers undergoing their basic military service. Right now it consists of three 2-year cycles: history, world outlook, and socialist construction in Poland. We have cut down on the number of topics, but increased the time spent on political training by almost 20 percent. International topics, which have been a separate cycle so far, have now been included in "Our Socialist Fatherland -- People's Poland," which is now a compulsory political topic. [passage omitted]

CZECH ARMY GROUP VISITS POLISH ARMY, SIGNS PLAN

LD032357 Warsaw PAP in English 2111 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 3 -- A delegation of the Main Political Board of the Czechoslovak People's Army, led by the board's chief General Jaroslav Klicha, paid a visit to Poland at the invitation from chief of the Main Political Board of the Polish People's Army General Tadeusz Szacilo.

The sides briefed each other on the implementation by the two fraternal armies of the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress and 17th CPCZ Congress. They also discussed the results of the hiterhto cooperation and signed a plan for 1987.

The Czechoslovak guest was received by Political Bureau members: PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Baryla and National Defence Minister Gen Florian Siwicki.

PROFESSOR EYES PAST CRISES, SOCIETAL INTEGRATION

AU031122 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 21 Jan 87 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Professor Wladyslaw Markiewicz by Alicja Kos: "Us and They" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Kos] During the 40-year postwar period of the socialist development of our society at least three crises occurred in our country -- in 1956, 1970, and 1980. Is it possible to speak of interdependence between these crises and the level of social integration? How would you evaluate postcrisis periods within this context?

[Markiewicz] Much has been said and written about the origins, course, and results of the Polish crises, which the old authorities tried to cover with a mantle of silence, but it seems that no one has tried to address the interdependence between these crises and the level of social integration as a special subject of research. In any case, I am unable now to recall that anyone has, so please regard my answer to your question as intuitive. It seems to me that crisis situations are similar to revolutionary situations, about which Lenin said they arise when the masses no longer want to lead their lives in the old style. This would mean that while at one end the integration process of the basic social classes, segments, and groups takes place, at the other end the process of the establishment's disintegration takes place. In other words, at a certain moment a situation arises that we colloquially describe as a division into "us" and "them."

We solved the 1956 and 1970 crises in that, at first, agreement was reached between society and the government that had been reformed under the pressure of the masses and, above all, between the workers class and its party. However, as the years passed by, more and more explosive stuff continued to pipe up so that another violent blast took place. The specific nature of the 1980 crisis lay in the fact that the hoped-for agreement was never reached, which was the reason why the condition of social fermentation continued to exist, leading irresistibly to the disintegration of the structures of the state. In order to avert the disintegration of the state it was necessary to apply extraordinary measures in the shape of martial law, which was also responsible for the fact that the process of national agreement and reconciliation has been subjected to extreme prolongation. As you know, this process is still continuing.

[Kos] In view of this, what factors would you consider as detrimental with regard to the processes we are discussing? Is it worth publicly discussing these factors in terms of propaganda?

[Markiewicz] The retarded development or inefficiency of the democratic structures in the system of our socialist state's functioning should be seen as the main reason for the misunderstandings and conflicts between the government and the people. Perhaps this time we will at last be able to show the necessary perseverance and resolution in effectively uprooting from our public life -- in line with the 10th congress decisions -- the excesses of centralism, red tape abuses, and the inclination to govern by decree and command, an inclination that keeps on reasserting itself at all levels of the decision making system. The mass of our society will agree to identify itself with the state only when the executive and control powers of representative and self-government bodies are extended and consolidated and when the impact of the working people's various voluntary organizations, associations, and unions is increased. We must concede that never before has so much been done in expanding the institutions that safeguard consistent contacts and dialogue between the government and the people as has been done in the past few years. These contacts make it possible to develop partnerlike relations between the government and the people in due course. [paragraph continues]

We must continue, without break, a critical discussion on how to improve the functioning of these institutions so that they are able to faithfully articulate the citizen's needs and expectations. We should also discuss what to do to prevent these institutions from losing their character and from developing routine performance that indulges in spurious activity.

[Kos] Which sociological activities are now especially efficient in stimulating integrational processes in our society? Teaching? Promoting political culture? Public opinion polls and analyses of their results? What role can sociology play in this in view of the fact that it seems that the sociologists' interest in developing social awareness has decreased recently?

[Markiewicz] As I said at the beginning of this interview, today it should be work, I repeat work, that should unite us. Work should be organized effectively and wisely in line with the rules that Zieleniewski, Kotarbinski, and other creators of the scientific organization of work developed in theory, but that have never been applied in practice. Activities in all other numerous fields of coexistence among citizens should be subordinated to the overriding idea of making work the highest of our national and patriotic values. Whether this can be done will be determined by the economic reform, the success of which depends on our ability to carry out structural modifications to our national economy in the shortest possible time and thus make man's work more productive.

I agree with you that sociologists should also be most instrumental in propagating among our people those principles and requirements whose fulfillment will determine our future. Polish sociology's interest in the issues of social awareness has not at all decreased. At the recent seventh congress of Polish sociologists in Wroclaw, precisely these issues received the most attention.

ISRAEL, POLAND TO EXCHANGE TRADE ATTACHES 'SOON'

TA031848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Israel and Poland will soon exchange trade attaches, and representatives of Polish companies will visit Israel to check out bilateral trade possibilities. This was reported to Stefan Graek, chairman of the World Federation of Jewish Fighters, during a meeting in Warsaw with the Polish deputy foreign minister and the director general of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

RCP CC SENDS LETTER TO CEAUSESCU ON BIRTHDAY

AU020951 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Letter addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, State Council, and the Government presented to him by Manea Manescu, member of the PEC and vice president of the State Council, during a 26 January festive meeting held in Bucharest to celebrate Ceausescu's birthday]

[Text] Much Esteemed and Beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

At this great festive time for the Communists, the working people, and all our people occasioned by your birthday and the anniversary of more than 50 years of intensive and heroic revolutionary activity, we extend to you from the bottom of our hearts warmest congratulations and best wishes for perfect health and happiness, a long life, and much and inexhaustible working energy to lead our dear Romania, with brilliance and boldness, on the road of new and great memorable accomplishments, on the road of building its bright socialist and communist destiny.

Like all the sons of the homeland, we fulfill the duty of our hearts and of our minds in reasserting -- also in these solemn moments -- our profound feelings of esteem and the high appreciation and gratitude we cherish for you, very beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the ardent communist militant, who, from the very early years of your life identified yourself with the party's struggle for freedom and social and national justice. You are the builder of the most outstanding stage in the millenia-old existence of the Romanian people, the wise and farsighted leader of the great process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of ensuring our homeland's advance toward communism, and the hero of peace, friendship, and cooperation among all the people of the world.

The vast revolutionary activity you carried out in the difficult years of underground work, your fearless participation in the big class struggle waged against oppression, exploitation, fascism, and war and for the defense of democratic freedom, the country's integrity, independence, and sovereignty, and for safeguarding the national interests have been inscribed forever in the golden book of our national history and in the awareness of our whole nation. The impressive boldness you showed at the Brasov trial of the communist and antifascists fighters, and the incomparable fearlessness and courage with which you faced -- following a difficult and unjust trial -- the reprisals and hardships of Doftana and other odious prisons and camps -- which you transformed into real schools for political and ideological training and for educating and shaping the revolutionary militants -- strongly illustrate your outstanding moral and political features, your organizational abilities, and your great power to mobilize the masses and influence their awareness. These characteristics were clearly relfected in the preparation and outcome of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of August 1944 and in the years of huge political and organizational work, of great social struggles for gaining and consolidating the political power of the workers class in unity with the peasantry and intelligentsia and for solidly establishing the people's power.

During the years that followed the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of August 1944 you engaged with unflinching enthusiasm and revolutionary self-denial with all your being in the work of building the new system in Romania and in the struggle waged for the triumph of the socialist ideal, and for fulfilling the Romanian people's aspiration for freedom, democracy, and peace.

Your brilliant qualities as an outstanding militant and revolutionary leader, the vast experience you gained during your longstanding activity devoted to promoting the vital interests of the workers, and the many-sided progress of the Romanian society were fully asserted in the period inaugurated by the 13th RCP Congress, when, through the unanimous will of all the Communists and of the whole nation, you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, were invested with the greatest responsibility in the party and state leadership. During all these years, you, farsighted and broad minded thinker and tireless promoter of everything new, who thoroughly knows the Romanian realities, have made a decisive contribution to drafting and setting up the strategy for Romania's socioeconomic development, to solving the complex problems, of establishing the new system, and to uniting and concentrating the forces of the whole nation and channeling them toward the unflinching implementation of the party policy of building a flourishing, free, and dignified homeland and of ensuring the well-being and happiness of the people.

Life and reality have vividly confirmed the great truth that the years in which you have been guiding Romania's destiny -- the most fruitful years of our nation -- constitute a period of great socialist achievements, which open up bright communist horizons. It is a period our whole nation calls, with justified patriotic pride, with deep love and gratitude for its inspired and wise founder, the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era." This heroic period, in which the indestructible unity of our nation around its glorious Communist Party was fully asserted, prove with the undeniable force of facts that the great successes we have achieved in all fields of socialist construction are directly linked with your name and the tireless activity you have carried out with exemplary self-denial to fulfill the Romanian people's aspirations for progress and well-being, and for ensuring the more marked increase of Romania's socialist, free, independent, and sovereign prestige among all the nations of the world.

Our people greatly appreciate your decisive role in consistently strengthening the RCP -- the leading force of our whole nation -- its granite unity, and its permanent ties with the masses. We are all proud of the fact that -- after more than 65 years of heroical and glorious existence -- our party is strong and united, closely linked with the masses; it is a party of great revolutionary changes, the vital core of our socity, respected and followed with great confidence by all the citizens of our country. The communists and the working people in our homeland most justifiably link your name with that of the party and its great prestige among the masses, among all the people.

The communists and our whole nation particularly appreciate the great contribution you have made to creatively developing contemporary social and political thinking, to enriching the party's theoretical thesaurus with new ideas, theses, and conclusions resulting from the activity of building the socialist society in Romania, from the activity of the international workers' revolutionary movements, and from the fully scientific examination of the phenomenon of the current social and political situation.

The documents of priceless theoretical and practical value regarding the continuity of the revolutionary process, the building of socialism with the people and for the people, the essential contributions to developing dialectical and historical materialism, and the creative application of the objective laws to the concrete realities and conditions prevailing in Romania we owe to your bold thinking.

You theoretically formulated and showed in practice -- with the outstanding power of comprehension for the essence of the political, economic, and social phenomenon and with the renewing and revolutionary spirit that characterize you -- the complete and dynamic interdependence between industrialization and the setting up and modernization of the technical and material base of the country and the socioeconomic progress of the whole country. [paragraph continues]

Thus -- through a global and unitary scientific view -- you set up the strategy for building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. In accordance with these essential orientations, our party and state have laid and continue to lay particular emphasis on allocating a significant part of the national income -- more than a third, during the past 20 years -- for the fund of the socioeconomic development of the country, something that ensures the increase and modernization of our national economy's productive potential, the balanced and harmonious increase of the production forces throughout the country, the consolidation of independence and national sovereignty, and the achievement of a new, higher quality of work and standard of living for the whole nation.

We all value the power and revolutionary self-denial with which you work to unflinchingly implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions on the socioeconomic progress of our homeland, on the intensive development and modernization of the whole economy, and on laying particular stress on the qualitative sides of the economy while promoting the latest scientific and technological discoveries in production in order to achieve the strategic objective, that of ensuring Romania's progress to a new, higher development stage -- the stage of a medium-developed country.

As a result of these sustained efforts, today we have a strong industry with a modern structure, based on scientifically drafted programs on better organizing production and work, modernizing equipment and technolgies, perfecting and raising the technical and quality level of products, making better use of raw material and energy resources, markedly increasing labor productivity, and increasing efficiency and profitability in all the sectors of activity.

We are all very proud of the great revolutionary changes that have occurred in the country's agriculture, the essential contribution you have made and continue to make to substantiating and implementing the party policy of achieving the new agrarian revolution in Romania and intensively developing agriculture, a basic branch of the national economy, which this year attained the greatest grain yield in the history of the country, generally reaching the objectives established by the 13th RCP Congress for the last part of the current 5-year plan period.

It is the brilliant merit of the party and yourself, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to have scientifically substantiated the thesis on the need to further develop socialist ownership, the surest base to increase national wealth and income and constantly raise all the working people's material and cultural living standard.

Likewise, your ideas and concepts -- on increasing and perfecting the role of the state in running society on the basis of the uniform national plan for the country's socioeconomic development and on harmoniously blending the activity of state bodies with that of the revolutionary workers democracy bodies -- have a priceless theoretical and practical value.

Proceeding from the clear understanding that socialism and democracy are inseparable in the process of building the new system, you have acted and continue to act with revolutionary consistency and principles to develop the revolutionary workers democracy, and to create and improve our broadly democratic framework, which ensures the direct participation of all working people and the entire nation in running society and consciously shaping their own destiny. You have established true democracy in our society, something which ensures the effective implementation of the principle of building socialism through and for the people. [paragraph continues]

Within the framework of this democracy, all working people -- in their capacity as owners of the means of production and as producers and end-users of everything being achieved in our country -- directly participate in discussing problems on the proper organization and development of socioeconomic life and taking all decisions concerning the present and future of our socialist fatherland.

It is your great merit, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to have defined clearly and scientifically the role of workers self-management and of the new economic-financial mechanism in stipulating and fully implementing the working people's creative initiative, energy, and capabilities, increasing the responsibility of all producers of material and cultural values, further strengthening order and discipline, and administering the national wealth with maximum efficiency.

It is an indisputable truth that -- under the impact of profound changes that have occurred in our society after the ninth party congress, thanks to your decisive contribution -- Romanian science and education were placed on new bases and became a strong force of the entire country's socioeconomic progress. With deep respect, we extend to you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu our gratitude as well as all our people's gratitude for the new and profoundly revolutionary orientation that you have instilled in these essential fields, which ensures the broad promotion of the scientific-technical revolution and the steady development of scientific research and education in close connection with current and future requirements of our society. Life has strongly confirmed the correctness of your basic orientation on closely linking scientific research with education and production. Being a brilliant strategist of the comprehensive development of the Romanian socialist society, you have conferred qualitative new dimensions on the complex process of training the young generation for work and life, broadly promoting the latest achievements of scientific-technical thinking and human knowledge in our entire educational system, thus ensuring cadres of workers and experts that are able to master and further develop the modern technology available to our economy and to successfully resolve the most complicated problems of contemporary technological progress.

Being a steady promoter of revolutionary humanism, you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are unswervingly placing man at the center of the entire socialist construction by giving priority to his full assertion, the all-round development of the human personality, and the elevation of the working people's socialist awareness and scientific-technical and cultural level. Great importance devolves on your original ideas and theses on the place and active role of socialist awareness in the current stage and the future progress toward communism, and on the need to strengthen and improve the political-educational work in the vast process of shaping the new man, who is educated in a spirit of work, of socialist patriotism, of the revolutionary outlook about the world and life, and of responsibility for the cause of socialism and communism in our fatherland.

Our hardworking and talented people, who have always aspired to a better life through work, are grateful to you today, from the bottom of their hearts, for the great joy of living in a country with industry, agriculture, science, and culture in full swing of socialist development and in a strong and flourishing fatherland, the new image of which has been conceived and created by you, great and brilliant country builder. All these grand achievements vividly bear the imprint of your revolutionary thinking and action, and prove that man is the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of socialism, that everything being achieved in our society is intended for man and for the well-being and happiness of the working people.

Strongly mobilized by your ideals, orientations, and guidelines -- which are permeated by a spirit of high responsibility for the destiny of the socialist fatherland -- and inspired by your constant and bright example of revolutionary work, life, thinking, and struggle for the entire party and nation, the communists and all the country's sons are determined to work with devotion and boundless dedication to successfully fulfill plan tasks for this year and the entire 5-year plan, carry out the new scientific-technical revolution, the new agrarian revolution, and the new revolution for our socialist society's development, and unflinchingly implement the historic decisions of the 13th congress and the bright party program, which will raise Romania to ever higher peaks of civilization, well-being and progress.

Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

By serving with exemplary self-denial and boundless energy the country, people, and the cause of socialism and communism in our forefathers' fatherland, you have asserted yourself in the awareness of the world public opinion and the entire humanity -- a reason for pride for all our people -- as one of the most prominent and clearsighted politicians of our times and, a brilliant promoter of the most noble ideals of national independence and sovereignty and of understanding, cooperation, and peace among nations, and as a tireless struggler for a better and more just world.

Your initiatives, proposals, and actions of broad humanist ardor enjoy a large international resonance, as do the fiery appeals you ceaselessly address to heads of state and governments so that, at this decisive moment for the fate of mankind, one should show a spirit of high responsibility and firmly proceed from mere words to deeds and from statements to concrete steps, with a view to halting the dangerous course of events toward tension and war, attaining disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and firmly promoting a policy of peace, cooperation, and defense of the supreme right of people and nations to life, peace, and a free and dignified existence.

As you have said, the nations and all progressive forces everywhere must pool their efforts more than ever before and cooperate closely for a new policy of peace, independence, and sovereignty, for disarmament, and for the elimination of the danger of a new world war, which, in the current circumstances, would inevitably turn into a destructive nuclear catastrophe. Fully aware of the disastrous consequences of nuclear weapons, our people fully endorse the great truth that you have formulated so clearly, namely that the old thesis of the inevitability of war must be replaced by the new thesis of the impossibility and inadmissibility of a new world war.

Being a man of daring deeds and a great and untiring hero of peace and of friendship and cooperation among peoples, you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have opened up a new and most valuable path by submitting to the entire nation the proposal that Romania should unilaterally proceed to a 5 percent cutback in troops, armaments, and military expenditures. At the same time, you have addressed a solemn appeal to politicians and heads of state and governments throughout the world to take concrete steps toward disarmament. This brilliant and unique political initiative among the world's nations -- validated through the unanimous vote of the Romanian people during the 23 November 1986 referendum -- voiced the will and aspirations for peace of our entire nation, whose fruitful work for the comprehensive progress of the fatherland is strongly inspired by the bright and elevating example of your prodigious activity, which blends boundless love for the country with responsibility for and devotion to the life and tranquility of entire mankind.

Firmly working for understanding and cooperation among peoples, you have made and continue to make an outstanding contribution, unanimously recognized and valued internationally, to promoting and generally establishing in relations between states the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, nonuse of force and the threat of force, and observation of each nation's right to devlop freely and shape its destiny independently.

Your initiatives and conventional armaments, eliminate intermediate-reducing nuclear and conventional armaments, eliminate intermediate-range missiles in Europe, reduce nuclear weapons to the point of their total elimination, end all nuclear tests, and halt any actions aimed at introducing weapons into outer space. Your steady approaches and efforts to politically solve contentious problems between states through negotiations, eliminate underdevelopment, establish a new world economic order, and increase the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in democratically resolving the great problems facing contemporary mankind in a spirit of peace and cooperation and with the participation of all states, regardless of size and social system, have brought Romania huge prestige and many friends on all continents.

Your untiring activity to develop the RCP's cooperation and solidarity with all communist and workers parties, with socialist and social democratic parties, with national liberation movements, and with democratic, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere -- as part of the overall effort for peace, socioeconomic progress, and a better and more just world on our planet -- is broadly appreciated everywhere.

The high value of your proposals, the boldness of your ideas, and the correctness of the initiatives you are consistently promoting for the resolution of complex international problems as well as your constant dialogue with many party-state leaders, heads of government, and contemporary political figures have brought you unanimous esteem, regard, and broad appreciation among the world's nations, and have made the name of Romania and its illustrious leader to be spoken with consideration and respect throughout the world.

Your proposals and appeals to reason, realism, and disarmament, to halt the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, and to firmly promote a policy of international detente, understanding, and cooperation as well as your initiatives for attaining mankind's great aspirations for peace and progress instill a profound trust in the ability of peoples and of progressive and advanced forces everywhere to ensure, through joint action, a peaceful future of full security, understanding, and fruitful cooperation among nations.

Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

At this anniversary time of elevating patriotic ardor, the communists and all working people -- closely united around our heroic party and yourself, brilliant leader of our people's struggle for socialism, peace, and progress -- pledge to work with full devotion and self-denial and in a spirit of high responsibility in order to unflinchingly implement our party-state domestic and foreign policy. They pledge to resolutely work to implement the great plans and programs for the socioeconomic devlopment of the fatherland, and to ensure Romania's firm march forward along the road of socialism, communism, well-being, happiness, and peace.

Together with the entire nation and party, we pledge, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to act with all our ability and responsibility, in a high revolutionary spirit, in order to exemplarily implement the tasks set forth by the party and the general line laid down by the 13th Congress, so that our beloved fatherland may advance toward ever brighter horizons of progress and civilization and toward the golden dream, communism.

At this dear anniversary, we, together with all the sons of the fatherland, wholeheartedly wish you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much health and working-energy; may you always enjoy the same youth and creative vigor; may you always lead the party and state so as to carry out -- together with and for the people, who have elected you to guide their destiny -- the great work of building the new society on Romanian soil.

May you live many happy years, together with the much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu and all those dear and close to you!

Many happy returns of the day, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

PRESIDENT REPLACES LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU041012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 4 Feb 87

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 04/02/1987 -- Under presidential decree, the press announces, Alexandrina Gainuse was released from the office of minister of light industry. Lina Ciobanu was appointed to the respective office.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING BULGARIAN ENVOY

AU292042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1939 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/1/87 -- On January 29 President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received Todor Stoychev Todorov, Bucharest ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the conclusion of his mission.

During the talks the sides laid stress on the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the RCP and the BCP, between the two countries and peoples, as well as the wish to further strengthen and amplify them both in the bilateral plane and the international arena.

CEAUSESCU MEETS DEPARTING GABONESE AMBASSADOR

AU031925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/2/1987 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Tuesday, February 3, Vincent Boule, ambassador of the Gabonese Republic to Bucharest, on ending his mission in Romania.

During the talk on the occasion reference was made to the good ties of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Gabon, and willingness was expressed to further develop them both bilaterally and internationally.

RENOVICA CHAIRS 3 FEB CC PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD040240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Feb 87 (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium at a session over by Milanko Renovica, today discussed the activity of the LC on achieving the stands of the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee on the ideopolitical questions of realizing the constitutional position of workers in associated labor in connection with control of income and the means of social reproduction.

As reported, the Presidium established that the stands of the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee, which were endorsed by the 13th LCY Congress, were well received and supported by associated labor. It was stressed that the LC and all responsible factors in associated labor, federation, republics, and provinces, and particularly the trade unions, in accordance with the stands of the 24th session, should make efforts as soon as possible to carry out changes and amendments to social compacts, self-managing agreements and self-managing laws of organizations of associated labor, as well as changes and amendments that regulate relations of generating and distributing total income and the distribution of the income funds within the prescribed deadlines. They can then be harmonized with the regulations of the law on the total income and earnings, and the overall system of earning and distributing income on these bases would come into effect on 1 July this year.

Of particular significance is that the development of social compacts, self-managing agreements, and self-managing law and their application in practice should ensure the full prominence of the use of the principles of distribution according to work and work results, the motivation of workers for the increase of work productivity, and a more efficient utilization of social funds. The personal incomes workers would therefore depend on the results of the current work and the success in managing and carrying out business with social assets. The present trends in the sector of the income distribution and personal income demand further implementation of the stands in this area.

At the session it was also pointed out that essential material changes in this area can be realized only through more efficient and productive work, and on this basis also with the realization of higher income, which is the basis for the growth of personal incomes. It is also necessary to make further efforts toward the development of other systemic solutions that assist in a comprehensive realization of the program of economic stabilization and ensure all the essential systemic prerequisites for efficient funtioning of the system of generating and distributing income and self-managing socialist production relations.

The Presidium also discussed current ideopolitical questions of all people's defense and social self-protection in large technical and technological systems. Stress was placed on the exceptional significance of organized preprations in the systems of Yugoslav electricity industry, railways, and postal and telecommunications service for the defense and self-protective capability of the economy and social as a whole. In this connection the Presidium adopted stands for the activity of the organizations and organs of the LC on improving, functioning, and organizing these systems in an all-people's war and other emergency situations.

The Presidium also discussed a report by the Institute for Contemporary History on the work on the macroproject "Tito's Contribution to Contemporary Socialism and Marxism" and on the work on preparing and publishing "Collected Works of Josip Broz Tito." [paragraph continues]

Stress was laid on the need to intensify the work on these significant projects and with this aim in view on the need to undertake necessary activities so that this work would take place in the most favorable conditions and on the basis of thorough scientific research and knowledge.

SFRY COMPLAINS TO U.S. ENVOY ABOUT EXPORT STATUS

LD032314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Nenad Krekic today invited U.S. Ambassador John Scanlan and expressed to him Yugoslavia's dissatisfaction with the loss of preferential treatment for its furniture (wooden chairs) exports to the United States.

Krekic called attention to the adverse effects of such moves on the development of overall economic relations between the two countries, and asked that Washington reexamine its decision.

He also requested that Yugoslavia, as a developing country, enjoy preferences for its exports to the U.S.

Ambassador Scanlan said he would inform his government about Yugoslavia's dissatisfaction with losing the preferential treatment for its furniture exports to the United States.

Krekic and Scanlan assessed that bilateral economic relations should be expanded through joint ventures and an increase in U.S. tourist travels to Yugoslavia.

SLOVENE OFFICIAL REVIEWS TRADE TRIP TO USSR

LD022359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Ljubljana, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- Last week's visit to the Belorussian SSR by a delegation of the Slovene Executive Council was a significant step in bilateral economic cooperation. Although expectations concerning the exchange in consumer goods failed to materialize, wide prospects had nevertheless been created for cooperation between Slovene and Belorussian firms on a long-term basis, Janez Bohoric, vice president of the republic's Executive Council, who led the delegation to the Soviet Union, said today at a news conference.

Our talks both in Moscow and Minsk were designed to restore the balance in the trade between out country and the Soviet Union, not through reducing our exports to the Soviet Union but by creating scope for increased purchases in that country, Bohoric stressed. Slovenia's share in Yugoslavia's overall cooperation with the Soviet Union is relatively modest and fluctuates from 8 to 12 percent. This was the reason why the delegation also included representatives of large Slovene work organisations such as Slovenijales, Jugotekstil, Kovinotehna, Metalka, and Emona, who concluded a number of concrete agreements during the visit.

An agreement was also reached providing for the Slovene textile industry's participation in production cooperatives and the modernization of Belorussian textile industry. In return, Slovenia offered to purchase various raw materials to the value of 30 million clearing dollars.

Under an agreement also reached during the visit, the Slovene firm Emona and the entire Slovene agricultural industry will take part in the construction of an agricultural complex in Brest Oblast. Kovinotehna, which is an agent for Gorenje [electrical appliances manufacturer], signed a contract with a Minsk refrigerator manufacturer on scientific and technical cooperation.

Bohoric also said that support was given to the idea of opening a department store in Minsk that would be called Ljubljana and of a similar store in Ljubljana that would be named after the Belorussia's capital.

INFORMATION COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH HUNGARY

LD040053 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2027 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, Feb 3 (TANJUG) -- Regular meetings between ranking Yugoslav and Hungarian officials in charge of information give a major contribution to the development of overall bilateral cooperation. This was stated by Yugoslav Information Secretary Svetozar Durutovic and his Hungarian host, Chairman of the State Bureau for Information and Secretary of State Rezsoe Banyasz, during their first round of talks here today.

Durutovic and Banyasz agreed that better information of the Croat, Serb and Slovene minorities in Hungary and the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia can assist the further development of good-neighbourly relations.

Durutovic and Banyasz discussed the prospects of installing a television transmitter in southwest Hungary to enable members of the Slovene minority to view Ljubljana television programs. A transmitter has already been set up on the Yugoslav side of the border to relay Hungarian television programs.

They also noted the good cooperation between the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG and Hungary's MTI, and the two countries' television organizations and newspapers. These ties will be advanced with the signing of a bilateral agreement, a draft of which Yugoslavia submitted to Hungary in 1980.

TRIFUNOVIC ANSWERS SLOVENE QUESTIONS ON KOSOVO

AU040923 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jan 87 p 12

[Z. Medved report: "This Cannot Be Allowed"]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 11 Jan -- Among many questions that referred to the issue of Kosovo at the recent discussion at Cankar Hall in Ljubljana, Bogdan Trifunovic, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia, was asked whether any thought is given to what would happen were Kosovo eventually to become a republic. On the basis of shorthand notes, we present the full text of that part of the discussion at Cankar Hall.

The question about the Kosovo republic was asked by Zvonimir Tanko as part of a wider question that referred to the nature of the counterrevolution in that province. The question read: Are the Kosovo people really in favor of such a counterrevolution -- for we should add that it is a Stalinist counterrevolution -- because they know well what the living and working conditions and the system that exist in Albania are? [paragraph continues]

I find it difficult to think of a Kosovo peasant who would want to be a member of such an Albanian Stalinist community. [passage omitted] What is the opinion in Serbia in connection with Kosovo possibly becoming a republic one day? It do not mean that it should, I am only asking.

What the Facts Are [subhead]

Bogdan Trifunovic replied:

Regarding the counterrevolution, when one looks at proclamations and considers what their ideological slant is, I agree that it is in fact a variation of Albanian Stalinism, which stands in the greatest possible opposition to all of this country's principles, both economic and political. I really think we cannot speak about a Kosovo people -- you perhaps thought of the Albanian people above all -- but we may say that a dangerous, significant, and long-term indoctrination has taken place, especially of young people. This is a fact. [passage omitted] This is something that did not arise overnight and that cannot be solved successfully, particularly when one bears in mind that it is a question of young people. [passage omitted]

Could Kosovo be a republic? A Republic of Kosovo is not a finished matter; it is disintegration of Yugoslavia and a stage of an attack on our territorial integrity, which is to say, a linkage with another country. It has its foreign policy and certainly its military-strategic aspects regarding the position of Yugoslavia. Therefore, I think that we are all aware of the danger, which is to say, aware of where this would lead if we have no success in more quickly stopping these unfavorable processes and in linking Kosovo more closely with all republics in Yugoslavia economically, culturally, and in all relations so these problems may finally be solved more rapidly. [passage omitted]

Shortly afterward, journalist Ludvig Skoberne reacted to these statements: I do not agree with the argument that it would mean the beginning of Yugoslavia's disintegration if Kosovo were a republic. The majority of the people of Kosovo are in favor of Yugoslavia as it is.

Trifunovic replied: This is your assessment. What I have stated is the assessment of the LCY. The LCY did not decide in a hurry, nor easily, and it did know what it was talking about; it had om mind a problem that concerns our community and its development on democratic socialist foundations, such as we have been building from the revolution onward.

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED -- Zagreb, Jan 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav police in Zagreb have recently seized 6.2 kg of heroin -- the largest quantity of narcotics ever seized in Yugoslavia. Most of the drug was found hidden in a private car, and a smaller quantity in a hotel room previously occupied by two West German citizens. Two men who drove the car with the heroin, Memet Sulejmani (32), and Sabri Bunjaku (37), both of Gnjilane, Yugoslavia, have been arrested. The arrest broke the chain of drug trafficking extending from Turkey through Yugoslavia to West European countries. The value of the heroin seized in this operation is estimated at around 500 million dinars (1 U.S. dollar equals 440 dinars). Helpful information leading to the success of the operation was also received from Interpol. Several persons from Yugoslavia and other countries had been involved in the drug trafficking chain. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1523 GMT 22 Jan 87 LD]